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August.

The quiet August noon is come;
A slumberous silence fills the sky;
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

And mark yon soft white clouds that rest
Above our vale, a moveless throng;
The cattle on the mountain's breast
Enjoy the grateful shadow long.

Oh, how unlike those merry hours
In sunny June, when earth laughs out;
When the fresh winds made love to flowers,
And woodlands sing and waters shout.

When in the grass sweet waters talk,
And strains of tiny music swell
From every moss-cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell!

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground—
The blessing of supreme repose.

—*William Cullen Bryant.*

To-Day and To-Morrow.

When thou art by,
I know not why,
I love thee, but I love thee not so deeply;

But when thou'rt gone,
And I'm alone,
I marvel that I held thee then so cheaply.

Thy smile and talk,
Thy glance, thy walk,
In vain regret I picture and remember;

As well I might
Recall the light
Of June amid the darkness of December.

Ah, cruel fate!
That all too late
We learn the golden value of our pleasure—

That it must go
Before we know
How passing sweet it was to have our treasure.

Praverse are we,
Too blind to see
That idle memories only lead to sorrow.

Enjoy to-day,
While yet you may;
Why wait until to-day becomes to-morrow?

—*Edmund Whitehead Howson.*

The Tramp's Revenge.

A great, fertile hollow, in the midland hills, and one man owned it all. Five hundred acres of level and upland, field and forest; and well might Milly Van Vleeck complain that she could not even visit a neighbor without climbing over the hills.

But old Squire Van Vleeck had no use for neighbors.

Was not the land his own, and the homestead and the sawmill itself, halfway down the hollow?

Such barns!

Why, the biggest of them had scarcely a rival in the county. There was twenty feet of sheer fall, between the mows, packed as they now were with tons of clover and timothy.

What did he or his need of neighbors?

Not much, perhaps, but that fall, when his ambition goaded him to reach out for the civic honors he deemed the rightful due of so much land and forest, saw-mill and crops, and all that, he suddenly discovered that the people in the other hollows and on the hills and in the villages, all had neighbors of their own.

Such a snub they gave him!

No wonder the grim old squire went back to his ample homestead and growled at his patient wife, and even at Milly, in spite of her gentleness and her beauty, and behaved himself, generally, like the old bear he had grown to be.

The first heavy snows came earlier than usual and the cold weather brought with it immunity from the one thing the squire hated most.

Not a tramp had been seen in the hollow for weeks, and no man troubled himself to ask whither they had flown.

All the more, however, that bitter afternoon, did the old man's angry soul stir itself within him when he met, at his own gate, the most outrageous specimen of the abhorred race that the whole season had brought before him.

If other tramps had sometimes borne only the seal of misfortune or of common vagabondage, this one was clearly and undeniably a chosen vessel of vice and crime.

Plenty of bone and muscle had he, and the very swing and spring of his slouching gait proclaimed that no lack of mere physical capacity had made him what he was.

Can a tramp have in him anything like energy?

The squire would have said "No," at any time before he gave that roving ruffian so large and so acrid a piece of his mind and temper.

He had scarcely dreamed of such a change as his words produced.

There was some magic in them stirring up evil into a power.

The begging thing swelled into a volume of hoarse and strident vituperation. The relics of a mind glowered fiercely through the hairy, filthy face. The whole hulking frame seemed to quiver as the tramp strode away, with the meaning of the threats and curses with which the air was blue behind him.

Fear is a bitter ingredient to put in the cup of anger, and Squire Van Vleeck was in even a worse humor than usual, ten minutes later, when a somewhat fine-looking young man reined in his horse at the gate, and seemed about to spring from his sleigh.

"Good morning, squire."

"Don't stop, Gil Morse! Drive right on!" roared the old man. "Don't stop again anywhere in this holler. Yer father's son needn't quit the road anywhere on my land. If it hed't a-been for him, I might a-had the nomination."

More than that he said; but while the young man's face deepened to a hot crimson, he controlled his temper sufficiently to give his horse the reins and do as he was bidden without another word.

A tall, strongly-built, broad-shouldered youth was Gilbert Morse, and a year in a city business-house had made none the less a man of him. His greeting at the squire's had been clearly altogether unexpected, and he pulled his horse to a walk, a moment later, as if he wanted to give the matter some kind of consideration.

How he would have driven if he could have looked along the road ahead of him, just beyond where it entered the hemlock-woods!

Distant as were her neighbors, Milly Van Vleeck was too robust and healthy-minded a young lady to remain housed up, even in winter weather, and she had never looked rosier or prettier in all her life than she did that afternoon, as she tripped along the frosty road homeward.

Away beyond the sawmill, and into the woods she had been, almost aimlessly, in sheer exuberance of youth and high spirits, never dreaming of such a possibility as danger there and then.

Down the road she was coming, and the frosty snow that crackled under her light feet was not more innocent or fearless.

A man in the road!

It might be Jake, her father's sawmill hand, or it might be one of the farm-boys, or it might be neither. Why should she care?

And yet, as that man drew nearer, Milly walked more slowly, and her heart began to beat, she could not have told why.

She could see him more distinctly now, and never had her eyes fallen on anything like that before.

"I almost wish I had the dogs with me she said to herself with a shudder. "What a horrible looking man. I thought the tramps were all gone."

More and more slowly walked Milly, for, as the hideous human form drew nearer, a pair of blazing, hungry, wild-beast eyes gloated fiercely and triumphantly upon her through the matted locks which hung from under the battered felt on his head.

A darter of his, I reckon," growled the tramp. "It's all the same, anyhow; some rich man's gal."

A wild scream burst from Milly's whitening lips, and she tried to spring past him; but his long arm caught her as she went by, and in an instant her shawl was wound around her head.

"No more screechin'," growled the hoarse, deep voice, "though there's nobody nigh enough to hear ye."

Nobody?

Then why was it that the lash had fallen so suddenly on the good horse Gilbert Morse was driving, just beyond the turn in the road?

A scream from vigorous lungs goes far in frosty weather, and the whip fell more than once.

Milly struggled hard, even in that grasp of iron, but her strength was failing fast, when a wild, angry shout rang down the road, and the tramp loosed his hold for a moment.

"Don't meddle, youngster," he began, as a fiercely plunging steed was pulled up in a flurry of snow at the roadside.

The answer came from the loaded end of a whip, square between his eyes.

A thinner skull might have been cracked by it, and, even on his brazen forehead, the blow brought him to his knees.

Milly Van Vleeck was free, and she almost instinctively bounded into the cutter.

There was no room to turn and Gilbert Morse gave his trotter the reins, for he saw the tramp was feeling among his rags for something which might have danger in it. He longed to stay and finish his work with his loaded whip, but there was Milly.

"Oh, Gil!" she exclaimed, "how will I get home?"

"The saw-mill road," he replied; "the track has probably not been broken, but the snow isn't deep."

"Yes, but it has," said Milly. "They were hauling logs, yesterday."

"Safe enough, then," said Gil. "But ain't I thankful I came along, just then!"

"Did father tell you I was out this way? I knew you would come to see me first thing. And how you have improved!"

Milly's excitement was taking a form that could not be unpleasant to her companion; but a deep cloud was settling on his face, notwithstanding, and she checked herself suddenly to ask him:

"But what can be the matter? He did not hurt you, did he?"

"No, but your father has, Milly. I cannot stop at your house. Your father has forbidden me. Something between him and mine, about the election. When we get to the gate you can get out and go in. Perhaps he'll get over it soon, and I don't want to make him any worse just now."

A wise young man was Gilbert Morse, in spite of his Milly's all-but tearful protestations, for the sight of his daughter returning home in such company, aroused old Squire Van Vleeck to the uttermost.

It was even an aggravation that Gill so deftly pulled up just long enough for Milly to jump out, and then raised his hat so politely to her father as he drove away.

So choked with wrath, indeed, was the bitter old man that he could not find words to express himself, and, before he had recovered his utterance, Milly was rapidly recounting to her mother her awful peril from the tramp, and the gallant manner in which she had been rescued by Gilbert Morse.

The squire could not help listening, although it seemed a good deal like a romance at first.

But Milly had bruises to show, as well as her torn shawl and disordered dress, and in a moment more the old man was striding up and down the room like a tiger in a cage.

"Ow, own land! in my own woods! My own daughter!" he gasped at intervals; and then stopped in front of her, with: "Did you say Gil Morse knocked him down?"

"Yes, father."

"And saved ye?"

"Yes, father; and he brought me home in his cutter."

"And I drove him away like a dog or a tramp this very afternoon!" roared the squire. "I'll drive them all away. I'll shoot 'em on sight. They'll burn me out of house and home next."

Milly's mother had her arms around her, almost hysterically, but her excitement was calmness itself compared to the almost ludicrous frenzy of the old man.

Lack of love for his own had never been charged upon him, whatever were his other faults.

The events of the afternoon had not, moreover, been of a sort to induce any unusual quietude.

His expected supper and evening at Squire Van Vleeck's having been so unceremoniously put out of the question, his afterthoughts equally forbade an immediate drive home, for that would be ten miles at least.

Just over the hill, and less than three miles from the Van Vleeck homestead, was a pleasant country hostelry, and there Gil naturally betook himself for supper and horse-care.

This attended to, he said to the landlord, an old acquaintance:

"Al, can you keep a secret?"

"Did, once," replied Al.

"Then lend me your shotgun," said Gil, and, with the request, he added an account of his exploit on the road and the differences between himself and the squire.

"Can't go to the house, you see, Al, but I'm bound to know if that rascal is loafing around there."

"I'd go with you in a moment, if I could get away," almost shouted the landlord. "Gun? Yes, two on 'em if you want. I wish my wife wasn't sick. It won't do for you to arrest him all alone, and without any warrant, but try for a chance to fill him full of buckshot."

It was somewhat dark when Gilbert Morse began to retrace, on foot, the road he had so recently driven over, for the moon was not yet over the hills, but he felt all the better for having the double-barreled duck-gun over his shoulder.

"Better than a pistol for night-work," he said to himself.

He did not keep the road up to the homestead, but made a detour through the woods and came out beyond, not far from the saw-mill.

"Better go on toward the main road," he muttered: "it's early yet, and he's likely to come in from that direction."

"Hullo!" he exclaimed, a moment later, as he stood among the sheltering shadows of a clump of trees, "three of 'em. The big fellow's the same one. They're making straight for the saw-mill. Bent on mischief not a doubt of it."

There was no earthly reason for any sort of doubt.

The big tramp had met his two associates, returning from an expedition somewhat more successful than his own, and they had promptly agreed with him that the circumstances called for the infliction of the extreme penalties known to the laws of their guild.

It was already getting well into the evening, and rural retiring hours are notoriously early.

Not that slumber was likely to come very promptly to the Van Vleeck family that night, though the squire had calmed down a good deal and was unusually silent.

Mrs. Van Vleeck had kept very close to her daughter all the evening, and had taken the precaution to bring the two dogs, both large ones, into the house.

The dogs and the family might be the safer, but how about tramps?

The big ruffian, as has been said, was not without some traces of a vicious intellect, and was quite competent to be the leader of a little affair like that.

"Set the saw mill first," he said. "All the men folks 'll start for it to put it out. Then the barns, to sell away the rest, and we kin work the house quick and get to the woods and over the hills as safe as so many foxes."

So they could, indeed, if no mishap came in to interfere.

The house-folks must be in bed now.

A match, some kindlings and bits of wood, on the opposite side of the saw mill from the house—nothing easier than to start a fire.

"Now, boys, for the big barns. We kin wait there till this 'uns well a-going."

They made a run for it, but the only reason they were not more closely pursued, or even fired upon, was that Gilbert Morse deemed it his duty to stop and scatter the growing blaze behind the saw mill. It was not hard to do, although the fire was beginning to come up very well when the desperadoes left it. The brands could all be kicked into the snow, and there was not a trace of it in three minutes after he got there.

But those three minutes!

The big barn was better than either of the small ones, because further from the house and more easy of entrance. It contained no horse, and was not even locked.

The three tramps were inside quickly enough, and the big one climbed one of the high mows.

"Better light it up here," he said to his friends below. "They can't get at it to put it out. Say when. Is the saw mill well a-going?"

"Can't say edzactly," growled one of the smaller ruffians, peering through the door. "And there's a feller runnin' across the field."

"Here goes then!" exclaimed the leader, as he caught up a wisp of hay and scratched a match. "Now, boys, I'm coming. Make for the shed. We'll work it."

A slippery thing is a hay-mow, and uncertain footing in the dark. Instead of coming down as he went up, the big tramp found himself sliding, sliding helplessly into that twenty-foot gulf between the two mows.

In vain he grasped at the dry timothy and clover, he did but scatter his lighted wisp among the tinderish masses he pulled down with him in his fall.

Down in a half stunned heap, with a vast pile of kindling hay on top of him, to choke and stifle him with its smoke as he limped about in the suffocating darkness and vainly groped for a way to escape.

Bang, bang!

One of the smaller tramps went down amid a storm of leaden pellets, but the other reached the shed just as the door of the house swung open, and the two mastiffs bounded out to see what might be doing there.

Squire Van Vleeck and his "hands," old and young, were out in the shortest order, and the female part of the household were not far behind them; but it was too late to save the big barn, whatever might be done for the others.

Well for the squire's pockets that he had built them some distance apart.

As for Gilbert Morse he was calmly reloading his old duck gun when the squire discovered his presence.

"I'm going in a minute," he remarked, coolly. "Don't be in a hurry. I've put out the fire at the saw mill, and I think I peppered the fellow lying there by the shed. If I'd been a little quicker I might have saved the barn."

"So you've been out here this winter night lookin' out for my property, hev ye?" said the half-bewildered squire. "The barn's gone, and no mistake; but we kin save the others."

The old squire was just the man to be steadied by an actual calamity; but, while his "hands" were doing what little could be done in the way of a fire department, he strode straight for the two tramps.

The one who had been in the way of the buckshot would never answer any more questions, but the one the dogs were holding down gave some information.

"Where's the man that attacked my daughter this afternoon?" asked the squire, sternly.

"In the barn," replied the tramp.

"But the barn's barning up," said the squire.

"So is he," doggedly returned the ruffian; "and sarved him right, for getting me into sech a scrape as this."

Some profanity there was; but the dogs were taken off, and the man was tied up.

"Oh, Gil, come into the house," were the pleasant words that came to the young man's ears, as he stood looking at the tramp he had shot.

"Not till your father asks me," was the half-haughty response.

"Don't be a fool, Gil Morse, just because I am," growled the old man. "Do as Milly tells you, now and hereafter. Go right in. We'll take care of things for ye for a while; but I reckon it'll all be yourn one of these days."

And so Gilbert Morse did not go back to the hostlery that night, and when, a few months later, at the trial of the captured tramp, he was asked, "Are you in any manner connected with Squire Van Vleeck?" he manfully responded:

"He is my father-in-law."

But nothing more was seen of the big tramp, not a relic of him, until they rebuilt the great barn the following spring.

—*W. O. Stoddard, in Hartford Times.*

Popular Superstitions of the Turks.

The interpretations of dreams gives rise to much cogitation, and furnishes a frequent topic of conversation for Turks, men and women. Fire means sudden news, as water forecasts a journey. A person who has a reputation for explaining dreams finds a ready welcome everywhere in the East. The Evil Eye is feared by all classes. It is to divert harmful admiration from her own beauty to her ornaments that a Turkish bride decks herself with diamonds pasted on chin, cheeks and forehead; for this that she shrouds her face with a glittering veil of thin, copper-colored strips of tinfoil; for this that she sits under the *askri*—a festooned canopy of artificial green boughs, with bunches of dyed feathers and shining metal balls completing the decorations. It is for this that every Turkish baby has its little muslin skull cap, adorned with a medallion of pearls. And if you happen to say "*Ne guzel tohoudjouk!*" (What a pretty child!) you are instantly asked to spit in its face or to say "Mash-Allah!" to correct the mischief of your words.

Divination is often made at holy wells, by observing the surface of the water. At Eyoub, the sacred quarter of Stamboul, near the mosque where the sultans are girt with the sword of Osman, in lieu of coronation, is a famous well. It is to be found in the back garden of a poor, tumbled-down house belonging to the Khodja who takes charge of it. It is an ordinary round well, about a yard in diameter. A low coping-stone runs round it, over which the votaries at Dame Fortune's shrine stoop low, to catch, if they may, some image in the depths below vouchsafed for their enlightenment. All Mussulmen, before looking in, reverently bide and stroke their faces with their open hands, and as is their manner in praying for some favor.—*Belgravia Magazine*

A leading physician says heat is the sole cause of cholera infantum.

HOW ADAM GOLDIE SHOOTS.

A Missouri Rifleman who is Equally Wonderful at Short and Long Range—Six Successive Bull's Eyes at a Thousand Yards—A Long Range Duel.

In Shannon county, Mo., lives a man who is a greater adept with the rifle and has performed more real and marvelous feats of marksmanship than even those with which Dr. Carver has of late been astonishing the world. Capt. Bogardus and the noted English marksmen, Lord De Grey, Aubrey Coventry, and Cholmondeley Pennell are completely eclipsed by this hitherto unheard of phenomenon. The name of this wonderful handler of the rifle is Adam Goldie, and, as above mentioned, he resides in Shannon county, Mo., where he was born. He is about thirty-eight years of age.

Adam Goldie is a man in the prime of life, about five feet eleven inches in height, and with a most wonderful physique. He has a frank, open countenance, with large, bright blue eyes, which have a peculiar appearance. They are restless and ever in motion, and there is a peculiar sort of twitching action perceptible, which almost conveys the impression that his vision must be defective. His light brown hair hangs in long, flowing locks, and a long, flowing beard covers his chest. His face is a taking one—open, affable and free—and when he talks, his voice has a ringing, cheery tone about it that is pleasant to the ear.

Some of the feats which he has performed seem impossible. He has broken 299 glass balls out of 300 in twelve minutes, with a forty-four calibre Winchester rifle. He can break 100 glass balls five times out of six, without a miss, in fifteen minutes. These feats are unparalleled, and surpass Dr. Carver's wonderful shooting. A seemingly incredible feat that he performs is as follows: A soda water bottle is thrown into the air in a certain manner, and before it falls Goldie will send a bullet down the neck of the bottle and make a hole in the bottom. There are other feats that he performs with bottles. At fifty yards distance a bottle is placed on a forked tong, and Goldie will send six bullets in rapid succession down the neck and through the bottom, only perforating the latter in one place.

At long distances this wonderful marksman performs just as marvelous feats. At 1,000 yards he will hit the centre of the bull's-eye and then send six bullets, one after the other, hitting the very indent made by the first. A potato thrown in the air Goldie will perforate with six bullet holes before it touches the ground. Perhaps his most astonishing feat is his breaking two balls at once. This is done in the following manner: The balls are thrown crosswise, and as they pass each other on their course, with quick, unerring aim and lightning-like rapidity, Goldie will speed a bullet through both. Another feat is the placing of an inch strip of tin about three feet long in position, at thirty feet distance, and perforating it from top to bottom with thirty-six holes, all exactly in the centre of the strip, and all at even distance apart. Goldie says he does not know where his wonderful skill comes from. He never handled a rifle until he was eighteen years old, and to him it seems like an instinct. He would take aim and fire with unerring accuracy, and his wonderful feats soon acquired for him a marvelous reputation among his neighbors.

Some five years ago Goldie left his native county of Shannon, where he is engaged in cattle raising, for Northwestern Texas, where he passed two years, and there one of the most exciting incidents of his career happened. His fame as a marksman among the Texans soon became notorious. In the vicinity of Goldie's ranch lived one William Darrell, or, as he was more familiarly termed, Bloody Bill. This Bloody Bill was a noted ruffian and desperado, a reckless dare-devil. His feats in marksmanship were likewise astounding, and probably no man in the Lone Star State excelled him in handling the rifle. Bloody Bill had been engaged in many deeds of daring, and was nearly always mixed up in some row or squabble. He had already killed three men, and his numerous acts of ruffianism had made him a terror to the frontier. Few cared to cross his path, as his dangerous character and dexterity with the rifle were well known. Goldie had met Bill on several occasions, but had never been involved in any difficulty with him. Knowing his turbulent disposition, he always sought to avoid him. On one Sunday, however, Goldie was sitting in company with a score of Texans, when Bill rode up and joined the party. Of late he had become quite jealous of Goldie's notoriety as a marksman, and had frequently spoken disparagingly of the latter. At last the Texans began to relate some of their reminiscences, and Goldie commenced relating an incident that had occurred to him. Bill, who had drank heavily and become rather moody, in the midst of the narration suddenly jumped to his feet and insulted Goldie, at the same time striking a blow at him. All was instantly commotion. The whole party were on their feet and revolvers were drawn. Goldie demanded satisfaction for the insult, and Bloody Bill, with a scornful laugh, suggested that they had better make it a trial of their respective skill with the rifle. The idea was caught up by the Texans, and after a short consultation they decided that a duel should be fought, but, in consequence of the extraordinary skill of the parties, at a long distance. On the open prairie, about two miles distant, grew two post oak trees. They were 420 yards apart, and were the only trees on that spot. All around was open, timberless prairie. It was decided that Goldie and Bill should both take their rifles and each take up a position behind the respective trees and then blaze away at each other. The Texans hoped by this means to prevent bloodshed, or at least to prevent a fatal termination to the duel. The preliminaries being settled, the whole party mounted their horses and rode out on the prairie to the selected spot. Goldie took up his position behind one of the trees, and Bill ensconced himself behind the other. The remaining party of the crowd then rode to a slight undulating eminence to the right, where they were to remain as spectators. One of them was to give the signal for the beginning of the contest by firing his rifle in the air, and the report was to be the signal to the duelists to begin with their bloody work. Goldie awaited anxiously for the detonation of the rifle, which suddenly sounded on the air.

Then commenced the duel at the longest range ever recorded. Goldie advanced from behind the tree in a kneeling posture, when, whiz! his sombrero was perforated by a ball from Bloody Bill's rifle. Quick as lightning he dropped full length on the ground in time to escape the two other bullets which came in rapid succession. He lay still, brought his rifle into position, as he was stretched full length upon the ground, and then remained immovable. Presently he saw a diminutive figure which he knew to be Bill (who was was nearly one inch taller than Goldie) advancing cautiously from the shelter of the tree. Quickly taking aim he fired twice in succession and then retired behind the sheltering trunk. One of the bullets he afterward discovered had passed through the lobe of Bill's left ear. There was a cessation now of firing for some time, when Goldie espied his opponent's head and shoulders exposed. Quick as lightning his rifle was at his shoulder, and the detonating report was heard. Bloody Bill's hat was carried away by the bullet. Goldie now rather incautiously advanced from his shelter and became the target for six balls in rapid rotation, one of which made a hole in his coat-sleeve and another through his pantaloons. He beat a hasty retreat. The duelists remained gazing at the distant trees, each watching for the indistinct form which represented his adversary. Each peered cautiously from behind the tree, endeavoring to gain sight of the other. Goldie at last saw Bill again advance, and the former stepped rapidly to the front and quickly brought his rifle into position. Almost simultaneously the clear, sharp report of two rifles rang on the air, and both men fell. Goldie managed to raise himself and crawl behind the trunk of the tree. He had been wounded in the left shoulder. Presently he was joined by the Texans who had been witnesses of this most exciting duel. They had already ridden over to Bloody Bill and found him dead—a bullet had penetrated his temple.

Another wonderful fact connected with Goldie is that he is just as good a marksman and just as dexterous with the revolver as he is with the rifle. At sixty paces he can hit the center of the bull's eye and then put twenty balls in quick succession through the same orifice. At forty paces he can with his revolver knock off the ash of a cigar which a gentleman may be smoking, although few men have the nerve to stand as the target. Another of his feats with the revolver is firing at a champagne bottle at forty paces, and with the bullet drive the cork into the bottle. In short, his feats with pistol are too numerous to mention. He seems to fire without taking aim, as some of this shooting he can do in almost any position, firing from under his leg, etc.

It is understood that some gentlemen who are acquainted with Goldie's record with the rifle, and have witnessed his splendid shooting, are raising a sum of money to bring him before the public. It is their intention that he shall first give a public exhibition of his skill in St. Louis, and afterward go East, when a match is to be arranged between him and Dr. Carver.

Two Stories With Morals.

A bridegroom near Kansas City counted out $16 in his left hand, and remarked to the dear young thing at his side, "That will do for our wedding journey, as there's an excursion to town to-day." His wife told him that he had better let her have the money, as she had a pocketbook, but he preferred to maintain control of the exchequer. He was willing to borrow her purse and put the $16 in it, and their financial differences were finally adjusted on this basis. When he reached the depot, somewhat encumbered with the bride on his arm, he was jostled by a stout man who apologized and went on. The tickets had been bought, there were no peanuts sold on the cars, and his hands were constantly occupied during the wedding journey so that he did not discover his loss until they had eaten their lunch in a restaurant, and he was called upon to pay for it. His pocket had been ripped open, and her purse, with the money in it, had been stolen. His bride sobbed on his shoulder, and reminded him that she had told him to give the money to her. Moral to men: Trust your wives, and beware of pickpockets.

The most mysterious thing in this world of mysteries is a woman's present timent. Hert is Mrs. Riley, who has her being in Macon City, Kansas, and always carries her money in a purse, and her purse in her pocket. One day she was going out of town on an excursion, and suddenly, utterly without warning, without her mentioning the fact to her husband, she had a presentiment that if she were to carry the money in her pocket she would lose it. So she took her purse and hid it in her bosom. She had another twinge of presentiment, and dropped her watch and chain into the same receptacle. Then she became sceptical, fished out the purse, and taking from it $6 restored it to its nest. The $6 went into the despised pocket. When she arrived at the depot she was accosted by a beautiful young gentleman, who inquired if she was looking for anybody. While he was speaking, a horrid man pushed against her rather roughly. The beautiful young gentleman took her part and abused the horrid man, and as there was every sign of a fight the lady prudently withdrew. Soon afterwards the lady put her hand into her pocket and found that there was nothing in it. The lining had been cut with a knife. Purse and watch were near her fluttering heart. The presentiment had been a sound economic policy and her want of faith had cost her $6. Moral to women: Trust your presentiment, and beware of pickpockets.—*New York Tribune.*

Miss Lee and a Naples Landlord.

A letter from Naples to the Columbia (S. C.) *Register* says: Miss Mary Custis Lee, a daughter of General Robert Lee, arrived here a few days ago, in company with some lady friends from Malta, who registered at the Hotel Royal des Etrangers. It appears that during the night of the 8th the mosquito bar around the bed ignited accidentally from a candle which Miss Lee had lighted. In a few moments the flames spread and caught the lace curtains, and the room was soon enveloped in flames, which Miss Lee heroically endeavored to suppress, but without success, and fearing that the hotel might be burned she gave the alarm of fire, which soon was heard by some gentlemen who were occupying rooms on the same floor, when ex-Judge Samuel W. Melton and Mr. A. W. Clark, of Columbia, S. C., were the first who came to the rescue of Miss Lee, and succeeding in saving her money and valuable jewelry from the flames. The morning following the fire Miss Lee expressed her willingness to pay all damages, though the fire had occurred from accident. The proprietor, taking advantage of the lady, demanded 2,000 francs, which was a preposterous and enormous charge of the damage. The friends of Miss Lee at once demurred to this charge. The American consul, Mr. Duncan, at this place was exceedingly kind and protested against the payment of any such sum. The proprietor, now being foiled in his disgraceful effort to overcharge for damage occurring from accident, became insolvent and spoke in a manner which reflected upon Miss Lee. The insult was quickly resented. Mr. Clark, of Columbia, S. C., struck him over the head with an umbrella. In a few moments the proprietor was surrounded by a number of Italians, who were clerks, waiters and attaches of the hotel, but they were met by Judge Melton, Colonel John T. Sloan, Jr., Mr. D. A. P. Jordan, of South Carolina, and Dr. I. B. Roberts, of Georgia, who, by their courage and determination, caused them to stampede and call for the police. A large crowd soon assembled about the hotel. The proprietor was denounced by Colonel Sloan for his conduct toward Miss Lee, and challenged him to go into the garden and answer for the same with swords or pistols, which the proprietor declined to accept. It would be well for Americans to avoid this hotel when coming to Naples.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Property on Sixth avenue, New York, has been injured (so it is claimed) to the amount of $60,000,000 by the elevated railroad.

Herr Strousberg, the European ex-railroad king, has offered his creditors three cents on a dollar. Their claims amounting to $16,000,000.

An interesting black worm, an inch long, that falls to pieces on being handled, has appeared in Colorado, and taken to boring through the roots of the corn.

A young woman residing in the neighborhood of Headley, in England, recently arose in her sleep, and, taking a carving knife from the kitchen, proceeded to the fowl house, where she cut off the heads of six fine cocks and hens. She afterwards slaughtered five pet rabbits, and wound up her somnambulistic exploits by mortally stabbing a favorite donkey.

L. D. Atchison, who fell a distance of 200 feet from the trapeze bar of his balloon at Elmwood, Ill., being killed instantly, was a veteran æronaut and acrobat, having replaced Donaldson with Barnum's show. Some five years ago, while exhibiting in Kentucky, his balloon burst at an elevation of 2,000 feet, but he clung to the pieces and escaped with his life, though he was badly injured.

A Texas, (Mich.) girl tried to get in to a rear window of the school-house the other day, when the sash fell and held her fast about the neck. Several men across the street heard her scream, but supposed it was children at play, and it was ten or fifteen minutes before she was seen and her unconscious body released. It were long before indications of life was discovered, and several hours before the child regained consciousness.

An electric alarm has been recently designed which may be fixed to an ordinary clock. It is so arranged that when the hour hand of the clock touches a button an electric circuit is completed; the minute hand passes over the button without effect. There is a series of holes for the different hours, into any one of which the button can be pushed according to the time at which the alarm may be desired. The completion of the electric circuit may ring a bell or sundry other alarms.

Karl Piloty, the great historical painter, recently heard from a brother artist that Dr. Trettenberg, an old physician of seventy-three, Piloty's friend for many years, had said that the attempts on the emperor's life were the legitimate fruits of the emperor's massacres in 1848, when he was in command of the Prussian troops. The painter denounces the physician, who was sentenced to eight months' detention in a fortress, which at his age is next thing to a sentence of death. When Piloty appeared in court he was hooted and hissed.

The total area of Denmark, says an English exchange, is 6,900,000 acres; 5,200,000 acres are under cultivation, of which 300,000 have been added during the last ten years. The area is divided into more than 200,000 different properties, of which 170,000 are each owned by a different proprietor; and out of 280,000 families not living in the towns only 26,000 are cottagers. It will thus be seen that in Denmark, as in France, the soil is divided among a number of small proprietors, and not, as in England, accumulated in a few hands. During the last ten years an extraordinary increase in the breeding of cattle and a corresponding decrease in the production of grain has taken place. Two thirds of the imports and exports fall to the share of England and Germany, Sweden and Norway coming next.

Lightning's Startling Work.

The house of Mr. Caleb Bradbury in Cambridge, Mass., was struck by lightning about quarter before six o'clock on a recent Friday afternoon. No other building within a quarter of a mile of it was furnished with a lightning rod, but on this one rods arose from every corner of the roof and from the chimneys. A bolt entered the front of the house at the side of a bay window, and nearly on a level with the top of the window. Clapboards were torn off and thrown into the street and also a portion of the boards inside the clapboards. A space of three or four feet square was stripped in this manner. Mrs. Boyce, a visitor, was reclining upon a sofa, immediately inside of this point, in the front parlor. The lightning threw down the plastering behind her, covering her completely over. A space about six feet square was torn off. A ball of fire then rolled across the room, went up the back wall and then traversed the gilt moulding completely around the room, burning it at every alternate inch and then passed out. Mr. Bradbury was sitting a short distance from the lady, but neither were injured, though both were stunned for a considerable time. He had just been telling the lady that there was no possible danger of the house being struck, as it had met with that fate recently and the lightning never struck twice in the same place. At the same time the front of the house was struck a bolt passed into the kitchen window, which was open, in the rear. Miss Ella Fletcher, who was preparing supper, was hurled roughly through the kitchen and thrown into the dining-room, but was not badly injured, though stunned for some time. Her sister was also in the kitchen, but was not disturbed. The lightning by some process found its way to a chamber up stairs, passed completely around the moulding, burning it as in the parlor, and then left, doing no other damage. The rooms were filled with a sulphurlike smoke. All of the inmates of the house were hard of hearing all the evening. The damage to the house was not far from $150.

President Polk's Cocktails.

Judge Carpenter, of California, tells this anecdote of James K. Polk's term of the Presidency: Polk was a temperate but not abstinent man, of very regular habits. He rose early at the White House, and had his servant bring, punctually, a very large cocktail in a tall glass, of which he drank just one-half and left the other half for his return from his morning walk. On this walk he required the company of Marshall Polk, his nephew. Young Polk was also fond of a cocktail, though his uncle did not know it and would not countenance it. However, they would hardly have left the house on the daily occasion, when Marshall, pretending to have forgotten something, would slip back and drink nearly all the remaining half of the cocktail and pour in some water. After returning from the walk, President Polk repaired to his chamber in a brown political study, and seizing the tumbler gulped down the water and sediment, and then exclaimed: "Pangh!" This continued with regularity, and the cheat was never found out. Polk now lies before his dwelling in Nashville, interred in his yard, and Marshall Polk has not been heard from since the beginning of the war.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Recipes.

ONION SOUP.—Cut into slices twelve onions; boil them in three quarts of milk and water, equally mixed; add a little veal; season with butter and pepper; add a few well-toasted slices of white bread and a handful of finely chopped parsley.

WAFFLES.—To a quart of sweet milk take two eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a cent's worth of yeast, a teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour to make a stiff batter; in the morning add a teaspoonful of sugar. They should be fried a light brown in a waffle-iron. Have melted in a cup a piece of butter with three-quarters of a cup of milk, and as the cakes are done grate nutmeg on each and sprinkle on sugar, then put a little of the melted butter and milk on each, and you will see how fast they will disappear when placed on the table.

ROLLED BEEFSTEAK.—Beat a large tender steak thoroughly and carefully. Sprinkle over salt, pepper, sage, minced onion, minced parsley and bits of butter. Have ready some mealy Irish potatoes mashed fine and seasoned with a little butter and salt. Spread over all and roll up tightly; fasten the ends and sides securely with skewer-pins. Place it in a pan with such broth or gravy as may be on hand; if none, two teacups of boiling water and one small minced onion, peper, salt and one slice of pork. Simmer and baste as you would a roast duck. Sift over it browned cracker, pounded fine.

OLD VIRGINIA TOMATO "KETCHUP."—Take ripe tomatoes, lay them in scalding water; when sufficiently cool peel them and cut them in small pieces, removing the cores; measure them and then measure a fourth less of strong cider vinegar, say three quarts of vinegar to one gallon of tomatoes. Put the tomatoes on the stove a half hour before adding the venegar. For a gallon of tomatoes season three quarts of vinegar as follows: Two teacups of brown sugar, two large onions, minced fine, two tablespoonfuls peeled horse radish, two tablespoonfuls peeled celery seed, two tablespoonfuls salt, one tablespoonful mustard, one tablespoonful black pepper. Other spices may be added if desired. Boil till reduced to two-thirds of its original bulk.

Farm Notes.

All farm animals except poultry seem to crave salt and should have it.

It is possible to raise a crop of clover, another of millet, and another of rutabagas from the same land in one season. Dairymen with a herd of cows and few acres may find a hint here worth heeding.

All who can do so should arrange so as to keep hogs in their apple orchard to eat up all the wormy fruit as it drops during the season. In this way, easier than any other, can the ravages of the worm be checked. Where hogs are not sufficient for the purpose, a small flock of sheep should be used.

The object of mulching is two-fold—first to retain moisture in the ground and prevent it from being parched by summer heat; second, to protect the roots of vegetables from the severe frosts of winter. The best materials for mulching are tan-bark, saw-dust—or better still, charcoal-dust—leaves, straw, to any light porous substance which will keep the soil loose and moist. By proper mulching we have seen potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, onions and other vegetables maintain their growth through the driest summer.—*Exchange.*

Tomatoes are raised by the French in this manner: "As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible they they top the stem down to the clusters, which soon push strongly, and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows so as to keep them erect. In addition to this, all laterals whatever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquire a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means."

How Raisins Are Prepared.

A strip of land bordering the Mediterranean, somewhat less than one hundred miles in length and in width not exceeding five or six, is the raisin producing territory of Spain. Beyond these boundaries the Muscatel grape, from which the raisin is principally produced, may grow and thrive abundantly, but the fruit must go to the market or the wine press. When the grapes begin to ripen in August the farmer carefully inspects the fruit as it lies on the warm dry soil, and one by one clips the clusters as they reach perfection. In almost all vineyards slants of masonry are prepared, looking like unglazed hot-beds, and covered with fine pebbles, on whic hthe fruit is exposed to dry. But the small proprietor prefers not to carry his grapes so far. It is better, he thinks, to deposit them nearer at hand, where there is less danger of bruising, and where bees and wasps are less likely to find them. Day by day the cut branches are examined and turned, till they are sufficiently cured to be borne to the house, usually on the hill top, and there deposited in the empty wine press, till enough have been collected for the trimmers and packers to begin their work. At this stage great piles of rough dried raisins are brought from the wine press and heaped upon boards. One by one the bunches are carefully inspected, those of the first quality being trimmed of all irregularities and imperfect berries and deposited in piles by themselves; so in turn are treated those of the second quality, while the clippings and inferior fruit are received into baskets at the feet of the trimmers and reserved for home consumption. A quantity of small wooden trays are now brought forward, just the size of a common raisin box and about an inch deep. In these papers are neatly laid so as to lap over and cover the raisins evenly deposited in

The Centre Reporter.

A. RED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 5, 1878.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union Co.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery Co.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford Co.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

Secretary Sherman is traveling Ohio making hard money speeches. Sherman at one time was a roaring soft money man. Let him hire Eliza Pinkston next, and both go out on a "show," at a tip admission fee; no doubt many admirers of the fraud would patronize the pair.

Richard Lawson, the reporter of the Evening News, of Franklin, Pa., was knocked down Saturday night, and robbed of seventy-five cents.

Poor fellow, had he been an editor, no money would have been found on him.

A most horrible story comes from Hillsboro, Mo.—a mother murdering her children rather than see them starve.

A special dispatch states that Mary Dean, a widow, living near Hillsboro, Mo., murdered her two children by cutting their throats on Tuesday last. She was arrested and brought to Hillsboro. She said that she was too poor to give them food; that she murdered the baby first, and that when she undertook to put the little five-year old boy on the bed to kill him he clung to her and begged piteously for his life, saying: "Oh, mamma, don't kill me; don't kill me." She heeded not the appeal, but threw him on the bed, and after cutting his throat struck him on the side of the head with a piece of iron to complete her work. She is about forty years old of medium height and presents a woe-begone appearance. She is possessed of little or no intelligence. She is supposed by some people to be insane.

Postmaster Johnston, of Bellefonte, having gone over to the greenbackers, a writer in the organ thinks another republican should have Johnston's place as postmaster.

John Bull struck ile after all in obtaining the isle of Cyprus as his share of Turkey. Wine is only 2 cents a bottle there, and Hinglishmen can now digest their beefsteak with wine that is almost cheap as water. Luckey John Bull, we now favor annexing Hingland to U. S., Cyprus, wine, and all.

Our exchanges from New York and Philadelphia speak of brightening business prospects, and that the effects of a revival in trade are already being felt. We trust we have seen the worst, and we think we have; we do not expect to find business improving very fast, but feel certain that things are going to mend up slowly. This is true especially of Baltimore, which has a large and growing jobbing trade from the Southern States. As to the business in New York, the following statement comes from a reliable source:

The jobbing and commission houses nearly all report a large increase of orders, not only from the Northwest, but also from New England and the Southern States on the Atlantic seaboard. The Texas steamers continue to take out as much merchandise as they can carry, and if the pestilence should spare that part of the country the demand upon them will be continued until late in the season. Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk are also liberal purchasers. As for New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley but few orders can be expected from that quarter until late in October, by which time the fever, doubtless, will have disappeared.

In 1868, John Sherman, in a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, said, "The man who would demand the payment of the five-twenty bonds in coin is an extortioner." Correct John—but now you are on the other horse and say the 5-20s should be paid in coin. Now you are a big fraud ain't you?

In Allegheny county a citizens' ticket has been nominated which may bring defeat to the republicans. Of the 14 representatives nominated, 6 are democrats, 6 republicans and 4 nationals, and all pledged to vote against J. D. Cameron for U. S. Senator. The citizens movement is strong in that county. The people are tired of ring rule, and have made this move to break down the ring that has fattened off the tax-payers so long. The machine republicans in Allegheny feel a little uneasy about it but the people have no other remedy, but to "pool their issues," and put an end to the political shysters that run up taxes and then spend the money.

When tramp meets tramp, then—well here it is:

Jimmy Farrel, a tram, robbed another tramp in Huntingdon county, and for his crime was sent to the penitentiary for five years. That's the way to get rid of them. Few men however, go longer than that for murder.

IMPORTANT DATES.

Election day, Tuesday, Nov. 5th.

Voters must be assessed by Thursday, September 5th.

Voters must pay a State or County tax by Saturday, October 5th.

Foreigners must be naturalized by Saturday, October 5th.

The bankrupt act died last Saturday, 31 ult.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the Richmond, Va., district.

The greenbackers and democrats in Huntingdon county have adopted the same ticket. This will make prospects look blue for the republican ticket.

The largest shipments from the oil regions, in one day, were on Monday, when 83,500 barrels were shipped.

Frank Hughes will be in Bellefonte 10 inst. to make a greenback speech.

The Clearfield democrats will offer Israel Test, esq., as a candidate for congress in this district—Mr. Test is an able man and good democrat.

The reported discovery of an immense cave in Huntingdon county, is as big a fraud, as,—as,—as—Rutherford B.

Windfield furnace, Union county has blowed out, and will be quiet for a long spell. Thus in a radical county, and in radical times.

Mosby the rebel guerrilla chief, is fortunate—he is in favor with all republican administrations. He was a white house pet, during Grant's term, and now Hayes intends giving him an office. Let the bloody shirt wave, guerrilla chiefs are trump with radical administrations.

The infant imperial prince of Japan is dead, says an item of foreign news.

We have known infants in these parts who were not princes, depart, and have a much longer string printed about them, than the dead imperial prince of Japan—however we think a 2 or 4 line notice is enough for any baby infant from prince on down.

Ex-Gov. Curtin is strongly urged by some prominent democrats inside and out of this district for the democratic nomination for congress, upon the ground of the strength his name would give to the party.

—NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS:—Under this head, we wish to suggest to the School Board of Potter twp., the propriety of adopting a *new series* of text books for our Schools. We shall take it for granted that the want of some new books is felt, and that the time has come, when a partial change, at least, ought to be made.

If we understand the sentiment of the Board correctly it is in keeping with the preceeding statement but hard times are pleaded as a first cause for inaction at present.

There is truth in the plea, and yet to acknowledge that there is reduction in prices and wages is to acknowledge that a like reduction has taken place in the price of books, for trade, in general, is similarly affected. Our attention has recently been called to this fact, and we find the prices at which books can now be bought, to be on a level with other articles. With this view of the matter, the plea of poverty is no more weighty now, than at any other time. What books are needed; will be answered at another time. F. F.

ASSEMBLY:—Dr. P. S. Fisher, of Zion, a sterling democrat and good citizen, is urged by his friends for Assembly. He is eminently qualified for the position, and would make a true representative. Having never held any office, the democracy would be doing but justice to nominate Dr. Fisher.

John Waring, who is believed to have been concerned in the murder of Mrs. Waple near Wallaceton, Clearfield county, in 1876, was arrested at Portland Oregon, a few days ago. Turner, who was sentenced to be hanged for the crime but was granted a retrial by the supreme court, discharged the pistol which ended Mrs. Waple's life. Mrs. Waple became enamored of Turner, and with the assistance of Waring a scheme was concocted by which her husband was sent to the penitentiary for seven years. Turner subsequently tired of her, and it is said she was preparing papers that would have sent him and Waring to the penitentiary for perjury, when the former enticed her to the woods and fired several balls into her body, while the latter, who is believed to have been privy to the crime, fled.

The granddaughter of the King of Madagascar died in Somerville, New Jersey, last week, at the good old age of 105 years. Her mother was captured about the year 1770 by the crew of a slave ship, while gathering shells on the seashore near her father's palace. She was brought to this country and sold into slavery in New Jersey. Her daughter, whose death occurred so recently, became the property of Theodore Frelinghuysen, one of the ancestors of the well known family of that name, with whom she continued to reside up to the time of her death. Two children survive her, the youngest being 80 years of age.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE.

New York, August 23.—The labor investigating committee resumed its session this morning. Mr. Horace White was then called by the committee, and stated that he had studied the financial question, and had paid a great deal of attention to it when he was a journalist and since he retired from journalism. He thought that the present commercial crisis is only one of a series that have occurred among nations for the past 200 years, which have been preceded by ramp speculations. In 1873 he thought that speculators in railroads had a great deal to do with causing the depression which existed. There was enormous speculation in land all over the country. Prices of real estate multiplied beyond anything in the recollection of the witness. Obligations incurred by the building of these railroads and the purchase of real estate caused many parties to become insolvent. The condition of the currency had not increased this state of things, witness thought. He found that these periods of crises came upon nations, no matter whether their currency was gold or paper. The speculative era which existed from 1869 to 1873, witness thought, had something to do with the present condition of affairs. Accumulation of capital acting upon the sanguine temperaments of a certain race of people would produce a speculative era. Over production by machinery had contributed to the depression in business by producing more than there was a demand for, and prices consequently fell accordingly. He did not think that the introduction of machinery had induced this speculative era, and the collapse which followed it.

He did not think a protective tariff would raise the wages of the laboring man. Business had been greatly injured by protection and he would be better off under free trade laws. A limitation of the hours of labor should not be made the subject of legislation, as that would be in direct contradiction of the functions of the government. Regarding a removal of our surplus population from eastern cities to public lands in the west witness thought that the surplus population could not be drawn there with a yoke of oxen, and even if once drawn there they would not be content.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, was then called. It was his opinion that legislation could not help or remedy the present business depression.

Charles Frederick Adams, a lawyer, was the next witness and proposed as a remedy for the present distress a mutual assurance system against non-employment. The present hard times are the result of the protective tariff and inflation of currency.

Adjourned.

There seems to have been an exaggerated idea prevalent as to the number of men out of employment in the United States. A canvass has been made in Massachusetts by the bureau of statistics, with gratifying results. The population of towns canvassed amounts to 1,651,912, of towns not canvassed, 77,459. In nineteen cities there are 4,440 skilled and 7,695 unskilled laborers, and in the 325 towns 4,120 skilled and 5,557 unskilled laborers. The number of unemployed males amounts, therefore, in the entire state, so far as heard from, to 21,812. Adding 30 per cent for females, which according to the last census, is the relative proportion of the sexes engaged in industrial pursuits, brings the number up to 25,508. This includes some 8,000 operatives in Fall River where several large mills were closed in consequence of the rascalities of their officers, and are now running again. Assuming, however, that the number of the unemployed in Massachusetts is actually 28,508, or two per cent, of the population, and that this is a fair average of the whole country, then, out of the 40,000,000 in the United States not over 800,000 are unemployed workmen, and it is believed (taking into consideration that outside of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the people are mostly occupied with agriculture) that there are not in the whole country 400,000 unemployed mechanics and laborers, male and female, skilled and unskilled, or only one in every hundred of the population. Some portion of this number must, from various causes, necessarily be unemployed, even in the best of times, so that the misery caused by the present business depression has been in every way over estimated.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF STATE EXPENDITURES BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

During the time the republican party has been in power in this state the expenditures of the state government for the ordinary objects of government have been increased from $879,094 to the enormous sum of $1,332,383. These figures are compiled from the appropriation bills of these dates and other official sources. We take the central year of the last democratic administration (Gov. Packer) and compare it with the last of republican rule (Gov. Hartranft), which give the following results, to wit:

	1850.	1878.
Salary of governor	$4 000	$10 000
Sec'y commonwealth	1 700	4 500
Deputy secretary commonwealth	1 500	2 500
Auditor general	1 700	3 000
Surveyor general (sec'y internal affairs)	1 600	3 500
Attorney general	3 000	4 000
Deputy att'y general	800	1 800
Adjutant general	600	2 500
Superintendent of common schools	1 500	2 500
State librarian	800	1 800
State librarian assistant	100	900
State treasurer	1 700	5 000
Clerk and messenger hire in state and executive departments	5 400	20 000
Contingent expenses for same	2 975	5 000
Private sec'y to gov'nr	600	3 000
Clerk and messenger hire auditor general's office	8 600	14 400
Contingent expenses for same	1 000	3 000
Clerk and messenger hire surveyor general's office, now sec'y internal affairs	8 700	23 400
Contingent expenses for same	880	2 600
Clerk hire attorney general's office	.....	1 400
Clerk hire adjutant general's office	.....	11 400
Clerk and messenger hire school depart'm't	3 000	8 700
Contingent expenses for same	2 260	5 500
Clerk and messenger hire state treasurer's office	6 450	8 450
Miscellaneous expenses state library	2 010	4 200
Pay of legislature, clerks mileage, stationery, etc	150 000	541 700
Distributing laws and journals	700	615
Public printing and binding	80 000	80 000
Harrisburg for water	600	600
Gas for public buildings (for 1877)	2 000	7 525
Salaries of supreme court judges	$18 700	
Salaries of Phil'a judges	16 800	
Salaries of Allegheny judges	10 200	
Law judges of other counties	55 000	
Associate judges	25 000	
	125 700	480 000
Salary superintendent public printing	800	1 600
Contingent expenses for same	.....	600
Legislative Record ($7 per page for 1858 and $10.40 for 1878)	3 976	38 584
Legislative Rec'rd wrapper (at $9 per each member)	.....	2 250
Improvement public grounds, expenses, etc	1 831	12 000
Harrisburg fire companies ($100 each)	600	800
Supt. public buildings and grounds	912	1 400
Five watchmen public grounds	.....	4 500
Indexing journals, senate and house	250	500
Commissioner bureau of statistics	.....	2 500
Lieutenant governor	.....	3 500
Janitor for same	.....	250
Contingent expenses board of pardons (formerly paid by sec'y of commonwealth)	.....	500
Total	379 094	1 332 383

[We omit appropriations for common schools, etc., pensions, interest and payment upon public debt, guarantees of interest to railroads, canal and navigation companies, penitentiaries, houses of refuge, hospitals, asylums, etc., pay of Mexican soldiers and other items that are controlled by temporary circumstances in amount and were unavoidable, and also sundry trifling and temporary appropriations for incidental expenses. Otherwise the foregoing tables include all the objects of appropriation necessary to the proper conduct of the government.]

In 1860 the population of the state, as per United States census, was 2,906,215, and the state expenditures under democratic control were $379,084—or about thirteen cents for each individual. In 1870 the population as per census was 3,521,951. Allowing the same rate of annual increase as from 1860 to 1870 the population would be about 4,014,538 in 1878. The state expenditures under republican control were for that year $1,332,383—or about thirty-three cents for each individual. Who dare defend this amazing robbery of the people?

But an increase of population is not a just basis for an increase of governmental expenditure, for the same official machinery that will govern three millions of people will equally well govern five millions, with only slight additions to the number of local officers, a few additional clerks, some increase of courts, etc. No more governors or departments of government existed in 1878 than in 1859, but 118 members were added to the legislature by the constitution of 1873, and for that no particular party is responsible. The increase of cost, however, by that addition should have been only trifling.

Stripped of all necessary explanation then, we have the fact staring the people, the taxpayers, broadly in the face that IT COSTS MORE THAN THREE TIMES AND A HALF AS MUCH TO CONDUCT THE STATE GOVERNMENT UNDER REPUBLICAN AS IT DOES UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE!! In other words, as the state government need not cost much over $379,094, as heretofore demonstrated by democratic administration, the present republican administration literally *robs the people of the immense sum of nearly one million of dollars annually.*

The figures we give are from the official record and they can not be dodged or explained away. There they stand beyond the power of contradiction, of excuse, or extenuating circumstance. They clearly show the annual robbery that is perpetrated upon the people. Do the people so well like to pay taxes that they will continue the republicans in power? Do they like to be robbed by the million?

Or will they prefer honest rule and economical expenditure?

If the people want to continue the extravagant Cameron-republican rule they will effect their object by voting for Hoyt and thus keep the same cormorants in power that have been gnawing their vitals, wasting their substance and oppressing and grinding them to the earth for years.

But if the people want honest and frugal state government, which shall not take from them their substance and shall leave them to the comfortable enjoyment of all their rights and all that belongs to them, they must vote for Andrew H. Dill, the democratic state ticket and democratic members of the legislature.

The democratic party, if successful at the next election, will be under bonds to administer the government in the most frugal manner that efficiency will permit. If it does not do this it will be promptly hurled from official place, for it is upon this pledge that it will come into power. It therefore will not dare to fail in this matter of thorough reduction in expenditures.

But if the republican party shall again be successful it will be a license to steal an endorsement and approval of extravagant expenditure, a positive injunction to go on and spend all that is possible and steal all that is left! That is the issue—the people will decide.

Let us recapitulate, that the understanding may not be clouded:

Total amount of discretionary expenditures under democratic administration for one year.	$379,094
Total amount of expenditure for same purposes for one year under republican rule.	$1,332,383

The people can put a stop to this extortion, profligacy and theft only by voting against the men who perpetrate it.

A Greenback organ of Philadelphia, called the National, has failed after an existence of ninety days.

—New York city, up to 86 ult., raised $40,000 for the yellow fever sufferers.

KEARNEY'S COMMUNISTIC PLATFORM.

From his Cincinnati Speech.

I say we must oppose everything. The Workingmen's party must win, if it has to wade knee deep in blood and perish in battle. [Applause, laughter, and hisses.] The workingmen of this county must win though hell boil over. [Laughter, applause, and hisses.] They have a right to control this country. It is their God given right—the higher law, the law of self-preservation. A man had the cheek to tell me the other day that he was with the Workingmen as long as they remained inside of the law. I told him workingmen knew nothing of such nonsense. All the law that I know is that one man eating turkey and another rice. [Laughter.] The man that does the work has to live off potatoes and milk, and the bloodsucking vampire of labor dines off of a $2000 dinner. Is that the law you mean, said I. Uh, no, here is a piece of paper. But I said if it were written on a beefsteak the workingmen would eat it, for they are hungry. [Laughter.] The law is like the handle of a jug, all on one side. It is all law and no justice. Before I starve in a country like this I will cut a man's throat and take whatever he has got.

LIVING AT PARIS AND NEW YORK.

What is called the American colony in Paris consists of about two thousand families, a large proportion of them from the South. A great many of them might be regarded almost as permanent residents. A goodly number of them are people of limited means, who find that they can live so much cheaper here than in an American city that they have concluded to stay. One of these remarked to me to-day: "I can live better in Paris on $3,000 per annum than I could in New York on $6,000." He then proceeded to detail the difference. In New York he would be regarded as nobody unless he owned or rented a brown-stone house at from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum. Here he could obtain a suite of elegant apartments, in a fashionable neighborhood, at from $800 to $1,000 per annum, and make as good an appearance as any one else in his sphere. In New-York he would have to pay $10 per week for a coachman, while here he could engage a landau, with a fine pair of horses and a liveried footman thrown in, to be always at the reasonable call of his family for $12 to $15 per week. Then he said he could clothe himself and family at one-half the expense and much better than he could in New-York, that servant hire was not half the cost, and the service better; that there were always amusements here at moderate cost, and a cab at call to take him and family home at all hours of the night for two francs; while in New-York such a luxury would cost $5. Then there was little or none of the troubles of housekeeping in Paris, as a family can be fed cheaper than it can feed itself, if satisfied with French living.

But, he remarked, an American can never feel contented or comfortable in Paris until he goes to housekeeping and orders his own food, and prescribes the mode of cooking it. A Frenchman loves the table d'hote, but it is an abomination to the American. As soon as they get under their own roofs they all fall back to the American mode of living, and luxuriate in griddle cakes, muffins, hot rolls and buckwheat cakes, all of which a Parisian would regard as poison. They exercise the horrible French patties, roast and stuff their chickens instead of broiling or frying them, serve up their salad without oil, and let those who love oil oil it; they eat their peas and beans and potatoes with their meat, and mix things generally just as they did at home. They know exactly what they are eating, and no longer shut their eyes and swallow whatever is given them, without knowing very often whether it is fish, flesh or fowl. When an American gets under his own roof he is always happy in Paris, and the ladies especially become attached to it. In short he maintained that an income of $3,000 per annum would enable a man here to keep his family in as good a position in polite society as could be done at a cost of $10,000 in New-York; that there were certain expenses necessary to position that were not required here, and that a fine showing can be made off of a limited purse.—Letter to Baltimore American.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

For October is worthy of especial favor, it is of more varied interest than any previous issue, and many of the articles will attract more than ordinary attention. A series of illustrated papers upon natural history and the manners and customs of the inhabitants in various parts of the world, now in course of publication, are full of instruction and entertainment, of this class are an account of a visit to the Great Foundling Hospital in London by Rev. Henry C. Potter, and a curious description of the old Baptist Monastery at Euphrata, Pa. A graphic description of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, is contributed by George F. Davenport, and an article of peculiar value on the "Nature and Treatment of Inebriety," by George M. Beard, will be read with considerable interest. There is an admirably written sketch by Henrjetta M. Holdich, "My Uncle John" one of the career of the late millionaire merchant, Jonathan Sturges, and a paper on Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the merits of which will not fail of appreciation. In the department of fiction are: "Heiress and No Heiress," the continuation of "Michael Airdee's Freehold," "In Mischief Again," etc., etc, The number is especially rich in original poems, by Byron A. Brooks, Nellie C Hastings, Paul H. Hayne, and others. The editor, Rev. Charles F. Deems, discourses from the Home Pulpit on "Spiritual Mindedness" continues his edifying Popular Exegeses, and some very pleasant reading will be found in his Portfolio and Library Table. These are a few of the prominent features of the number, which abounds with articles, religious and secular, embodying beautiful thoughts and replete with valuable information, filling together with over 100 illustrations, 128 quarto pages. The price of a single number is 25 cents, and the annual subscription is $3, postage free. Address Frank Leslie, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

The members of the Reformed and Lutheran Sunday school, at St. John's church, near Farmer's Mills, held their annual pic-nic, Saturday, August 24. The order of exercises was as follows:

School met at the church and formed a line headed by the Farmer's Mills Cornet Band, discoursing fine music; they marched to the beautiful grove near the church, in which no pains had been spared to make it pleasant and comfortable. Upon arriving at this place, prayer was offered by Rev. Roader, followed by the school singing an appropriate opening piece. Short but pleasing addresses were made by Revs. Fischer and Roeder, and Messrs. Grove, Weaver and Krape. The addresses were interspersed with music by the school and band. The singing by the school was accompanied by an organ, presided over by Prof. J. F. Rearick, which he did in a masterly style. The conclusion of these exercises was the school singing Old Hundred, the band and organ joining in the same. Next in order was dinner, a very large table loaded from end to end with eatables fit for a king, showed that the ladies were willing to respond and do their duty in providing such a bounteous supply to strengthen the inner man. All were well fed and many baskets full remained to be conveyed to their homes. The afternoon was spent in innocent sport by the young folks, which they indulged in to their utmost satisfaction; in the evening they dispersed to their homes with the knowledge impressed upon their minds of having spent a pleasant day. Thus passed another pic-nic day for the Union school. SPECTATOR

For the Reporter.
GO AND DO THOU LIKEWISE.

These words of our Lord draw attention to the IMITATION OF GOOD EXAMPLE. Two things present themselves in the consideration of this subject:

I. THE POSSIBILITY OF FOLLOWING GOOD EXAMPLE. It is possible to do so, for the following reasons:

1. We all have the same command, Go, and do thou likewise. If the Lawyer could imitate the example of the good Samaritan, why every other man can do the same. And certainly it was possible to follow him, or Jesus, who knew all things, and was, therefore, too wise to err, as well as too good to be unkind, would not have commanded him to do so.

2. We all have the same nature.

All the saints, we read of in the Bible, were men and not angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect. They had depravity, ignorance and imperfection to contend with, as other men have. One man may naturally have a better disposition and temperament than another, may naturally be more moral and virtuous, yet it is possible for every man to overcome the imperfections of his nature, and keep good examples in view and follow them. For though we are not in *toto Jesu omnia*, (all one in Jesus), yet, we are all of one and the same nature, and may imitate the virtuous and the good.

3. We all have the same means and helps afforded us to attain this end. Both Nature and Revelation denote the ways which God approves. Nature contains directions in regard of right conduct both towards God and man. The Bible reveals clearly the divine requirements: Do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God. And the Holy Ghost is as ready and willing to aid one as the other. Hence it is possible, by the same means, to exhibit the same line of conduct.

4. We all have the same opposition, the same opposing forces, the world, the flesh and the devil.

5. And finally, we all have the same motives—peace of conscience, union with God and eternal life. Now, then, if we are *all* on a level and equal footing in regard of all these things. Why certainly, it is possible to follow good examples. Consider now also—

II. The Command itself. Go, and do thou likewise. Jesus Christ, the Sovereign of the universe, says: GO, AND DO THOU LIKEWISE. Multitudes of such as became good and pious, and remained good and pious, on earth and are now in Heaven, speak to us to-day and say: Go, and do likewise. E. g.

1. In regard of Repentance. They refer to David, Mannasseh, Peter, Paul, the publican and the prodigal son, etc., saying they repented, and their repentance made them better men. Go, and do likewise, and you will become better men.

2. Of Faith, they say: Thomas, Cornelius, the Centurian, the Leper, Bunyan, Arndt, etc., believed, and that faith influenced their hearts and lives, and made them eminently useful. Go, and do likewise, and you will be as the salt of the earth, the light of the world, cities set on hills that can not be hid, living epistles, read and known of all men.

3. Of Charity and Liberality, they say: Zachius, John, Howard, Wesley, Franke, Harms, and the Samaritan, were benevolent and liberal. Go, and do likewise and you will experience what is real, thorough charity.

4. For examples of Hope, they point to Moses and Christ, saying follow them and you will have a hope that will never put you to confusion. Their hope did not disappoint them, and will never make you ashamed.

Two Remarks.

1. Good examples are a safe way to true happiness on earth.

2. Good examples are a sure finger-board to Heaven. J. T.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GAME AND FISH LAW.

Deer, except spotted fawns, may be killed from October 1 to December 10. Penalty $50. Dogs running deer may be killed by any person, except in the counties where such hunting is permitted by special acts.

Squirrels may be killed from September 1 to January 1. Penalty $5 for each squirrel.

Rabbits can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $5.

Wild turkeys can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $10.

No wild fowl, which includes ducks, geese, pigeons, &c., can be killed between May 15 and September 1, under a penalty of $10.

Woodcock may be killed from July 4 to January 1, and upland or grass plover from July 15 to January 1. Penalty $10 in each case.

Pheasants may be killed from October 1 to January 1. Penalty $10.

Rail or reed birds are to be killed only during the months of September, October and November. Penalty $5.

Sec. 12. No person shall at any time within this State, kill, trap or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any night hawk, whip-poor-will, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird or any other insectiverous bird, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird killed, trapped, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Robbing or destroying nests of any wild birds except hawks, crows and other predatory birds, is prohibited under a penalty of $10.

Killing wild pigeons on their nesting grounds, or firing guns within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place is prohibited under a penalty of $20. Citizens of the state can be licensed to trap or catch pigeons away from their roosts except during the nesting season by paying $50.

Nets, traps, snares or torchlight are prohibited to be used in killing wild turkeys, partridges, woodcock, rail or reed birds under a penalty of $10, and any person may destroy such nets, traps, &c., wherever found.

Sunday hunting or fishing is prohibited under a penalty of $25.

Trout are to be caught with rod, hook and line only during April, May, June and July, under a penalty of $10, and all set fishing in trout streams is prohibited under a penalty of $25.

Trespassing on lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring used for propagating game fish, after public notice of the owner or occupant, is prohibited under a penalty of $100.

Fish baskets, gill nets, pond nets, eel wiers, kiddles, brush or facine nets or any other permanently set means of taking fish, are prohibited under a penalty of $25. Seine fishing is prohibited under a penalty of $25, except for shad with seines of three inches mesh.

Sec. 24. It shall be lawful to fish with fyke or hoop nets in any of the streams of this Commonwealth uninhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November in each year: Provided, That the meshes of said nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and that said net or nets shall not be placed at the confluence of any wing-walls, either newly made or abandoned. And provided further, That it shall be the duty of any one taking or capturing by means of any fyke or hoop net as aforesaid, any salmon, bass, trout, speckled trout, pike, pickerel or every kind of fish introduced into any waters of this Commonwealth by the authority of same for the purpose of stocking the said waters, to return the same alive to the waters whence taken; the violation of any of the provisions of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense.

Black bass, pike and salmon can be caught with hook and line, scroll or spear from June 1 to January 1. All bass under six inches in length must be returned to the water. The general length of a man's hand is about seven inches, so that any one can tell what he ought to keep. Penalty $10.

No person is allowed to catch game fish by shutting or drawing off waters, or dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when so drawn off under a penalty of $10.

The using of quicklime, poisonous bait, any torpedo, giant powder or other explosive substances for killing fish, is prohibited under a penalty of $50.

The catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets is not prohibited.

Lake bass, rock bass, or blue sun fish, species recently introduced by the fish commissioners, shall not be caught for three years, from January 1, 1878, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

The sale of pheasants, partridges and woodcock; is allowed for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired.

STORM IN HUNGARY DESTROYING ONE THOUSAND HOUSES DEATH OF SIX HUNDRED PERSONS.

The town of Muskolez, capital of the circle of Borsod, in Hungary, was almost entirely laid waste on Friday night by a storm. A thousand houses were destroyed by the rainfall.

Vienna, September 1.—Later accounts from Miskolez, Hungary, show that the damage by the storm exceeds the worst that was feared. Over 400 corpses have already been recovered and 200 persons are still missing. At Erlan, the capital of the county of Hevao, Hungary, situated on the river Eger, and about sixty-five miles from Pesth, the river rose during the storm and broke through the walls of the town. Whole rows of houses were demolished by the flood and many persons were drowned.

A PATENT DECISION EXPLAINED.

Washington, August 19.—The recent decision of the Attorney General in regard to patents seems to have been pretty generally misunderstood, and to have caused more alarm and annoyance to parties interested in patent privileges than there was any occasion for. The opinion is simply to the effect that where a patent is applied for and granted to several individuals, all of whom had signed the application papers and made oath of joint inventorship, when as a matter of fact the invention was made by but one of the parties, the patent is absolutely void and cannot be rendered valid by any subsequent action of the parties or of the Patent Office. It was issued originally upon false suggestion of joint inventorship, and whether this occurred through accident or design the defect is equally a fatal one, and cannot be cured by any amended grant setting forth the true relations of the several patentees. The opinion is nothing more than a rule of conduct to govern the future action of the Patent Office in regard to this class of cases, and in nowise reflects upon the title for or validity of patents wherein assignees before the grant are joined as such with the inventor as parties in interest in the patent.

A boy lately died in Paris through eating an inordinate quantity of peach pits, which are well known to contain a greater proportion of Prussic acid than is found in the stones of other fruits. The boy was found writhing in agony, and survived but a short time.

Enstein Bros., boot and shoe dealers, of San Francisco, have failed for $800,000.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

St. Paul, Minn., August 27.—A special dispatch to the Pioneer Press says: "A tornado and hail storm at Fargo, Dakota territory, last evening prostrated ten or fifteen buildings, and damaged more, all the glass in the north windows being broken. Among the buildings blown down were the Episcopal church and the new city hall. Six horses were killed in one stable. Three persons were hurt but no lives were lost."

Johnny Steel (Coal Oil Johnny), at one time a millionaire of the oil regions, is now clerking in a grocery store in Dennison, Ia.

San Francisco, August 27.—A dispatch from Salinas, Monterey county says, today a farmer named Samuel T. Stephens murdered his daughter 22 years of age cutting her throat. He then took a dose of strychnine and afterwards blew his brains out with a musket. Despondency about money matters was the cause.

On Saturday night last at about twelve o'clock the water-power saw mill and several thousand feet of lumber belonging to Mr. John Copenhaver, was burned. We are informed that the loss is fully covered by insurance in the agency of Plummer & Co., this place.—*Tyrone Herald*, 29.

—The Lock Haven market: Butter, 15 to 18c; eggs, 12c; new potatoes, 50c per bu; chickens, 40 to 50c per pair, apple butter, 80c per gallon; lard, 10c per pound; peas, 5c per qt. beans, 10c per peck; cabbage, 3 to 8c per head; apples, 40 to 60c per bu. blackberries, 4 and 6c per qt; huckleberries, 4 to 6c per qt; corn, 8c per doz.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

Mrs. Mackey, wife of the Bonanza King, has a saphire which was once the property of a Russian prince, and it cost her $150,000. It is an inch in diameter. Her pearl necklace cost $18,000.

The president of the Central Pacific Railroad, a few months ago, purchased for his wife a diamond necklace for $76,000.

Mary Wampler, an inmate of the County Infirmary, at Dayton, Ohio, died, aged 117.

Two Ottawa rioters were fined $50 and given three weeks in jail and another was fined $10.

BARGAINS.

Bargains!

Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

also a LARGE VARIETY of

CHILDREN'S SHOES, at

LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,

opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr24y

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet andhard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that willcompel you in self defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18ec

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

MRS. HARRIET FIGLES,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK'R

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Offers her services to the ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, in all kinds of work pertaining to dress making. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly solicits a share of patronage.

2 may 3m

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50.
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25.
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine Calf Boots, handmade,	3.50.
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50.

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of LADIE'S FRENCH HEEL BOOTS, made on the French Last. Call and see them. A fine stock of the Best Buenos Ayres Sole Leather, Calf Skins. Keeps Lasts, Pegs, etc. always a full STOCK.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the

BISHOP STREET BAKERY,

is now making the very best

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Sept. 5,'78.

☞ TERMS.—*$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 886, I. O. of O. F., meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
S. K. EMERICK, Sec'y. B. D. BRABIN, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEELACHER, Sec't. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sec't.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The war on squirrels has commenced.

——Read proposals for erecting county bridge at Spring Mills.

——Dinges' handsome new room, for his grocery is finished.

——P. G. Meek, esq., is announced in this issue as a candidate for congress.

——Deininger's row, on church street is what we will have to call it—three houses by Yony.

——The Campmeeting near Millheim is over, and all passed off in order. Nineteen tents had been pitched.

——Democratic county convention, Tuesday, Sept. 17. Delegate election Saturday previous, 14th.

——Pomona Grange at its meeting at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, decided that the annual pic-nic be held at State College, Sept. 19.

——Democrats, be assessed and see that your democratic neighbor is assessed. Thursday, 5 of Sept. is the last day upon which assessments and registrations can be made.

——Farmers, if you wish to strike the best market for your grain, call on Mr. Lawrence Brown, successor to Shortlidge & Co. in coal and grain, where you will get the highest price, and meet with fair dealing.

——The Greenback meeting held in Millheim on last Friday evening, was a perfect fizzle. The people down there are all Dill men, and they mean to be that to the end. Baily must take a different circuit.

——W. R. Bierly, a native of Rebersburg, is one of the democratic nominees for Assembly in Lycoming county.

—— Jas. Thompson & Son, Milroy, last week presented voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

——A correspondent in last week's Republican recommends G. M. Boal of Potter for the republican nomination for commissioner.

——The Centre county veteran club will have its annual reunion and pic-nic at Pine Grove, Saturday Sept. 7.

——H. G. Smith has erected the main part of his dwelling, on Penn Street, Millheim, and now seems to overtop his neighbors.

——Newman has a merchant tailoring department connected with his Clothing store, where suits will be made to order, on short notice, and lower than elsewhere.

——Edmund Blanchard, esq., of Bellefonte has been elected Secretary and treasurer of the B. E. V. RR., in place of Wm. P. Wilson, dec'd.

——Mr. Daniel P. Heckman's residence in Gregg twp., was robbed of some $25 in money and some clothing on Sabbath, 18, while the family were at preaching.

——The Lewisburg Journal says: Mr. Hugh P. Sheller, was released from prison having secured the $10,000 bail required by his Honor. Some eight of our citizens went on his bail bond.

——The grand jury recommends fencing in the ground between court house and jail. We don't think that 1 out of 5 of the tax-payers of the county favor such a thing. The court house yard is big enough to loaf in.

——Attention all! in order to make room for a new stock, Guggenheimer & Co., at Centre Hall, are offering their old stock at cost. Come now if you want the best bargain in the county.

——The Millheim base ball club is changing its standard "as the boy said" having of late best all the clubs that played with them.

——Fisher's mill dam was let off on Monday and about 2000 suckers caught. Wish we had been there to catch that big one.

——On last Wednesday, as Michael Feidlar of Haines township was going down the hill above Aaron Dutwiler's farm with a load of lumber, the horses took fright and ran down the hill killing one horse instantly and injuring a second one very much. Mr. Feidlar had hitched five horses and could not stop them.

——An act approved June 12th, 1878, extends the warrants of all tax collectors since, and including 1874, after one year from date of approval. This will enable the collectors to collect the amounts due them, if they will do it. The act also authorizes them to collect taxes from persons who have removed from their respective beroughs and townships.

——Sechler & Co. are constantly receiving new supplies of fresh groceries, which they are selling at very low prices. Their present stock cannot be excelled either in quality or in variety. Queensware, stoneware, yellow and Rockingham ware in all styles, sizes and shapes. Teas: Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder Japans, Oolong, very choice goods, unprecedently low. In fine groceries their stock is entirely complete; canned goods, pickles, sauces, oils, bananas, oranges, lemons, cranberries, sardins. Our Spices are guaranteed perfectly pure. Tobaccos and cigars, all of popular brands and best qualities.

——The "head" of the greenback ticket in this county, Dr. W. A. Jacobs, nominee for coroner, brought a boss head of cabbage to the Reporter office the other day, which beats any thing in that line we have yet seen this season—it is large and solid and we think has stuff enough in it to make cold slaw for the grenback convention and the newspaper reporters, and including the chairman, Frank Green. Vive la Jacobs!

——Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, cures all affections of the threat and lungs—such as colds, coughs, asthma, croup, whooping cough, and earlier stages of consumption. Ask for it at the drug-store—it is a standard remedy, which should always be on hand in the family.

——If you want clothing made to order, go to Newman's who has a merchant tailoring dep't connected with his clothing store, under the superintendance of an experienced tailor from Philadelphia. If you want ready made clothing Newman always has it in greater variety and far cheaper than any store in the county. He always gives a first class bargain.

——Cap. Hassenplug, of Spring Mills, has not yet recovered from his attack of apoplexy, and is still in a critical condition.

——Mr. Galbraith, of this place raised some fine peaches—he sent samples of the imperial kling peach to this office, which were Dill-icious in look and taste. Mr. G. is a successfull fruit raiser.

——Geo. D. Tibbens, the brick-moulder on H. Zerbe's yards, at Centre Hall, moulded in one week 36,000 brick. We'll set George up against any other moulder to make mud cakes fast.

——The Granger pic-nic, at State College, on 19, promises to exceed any yet held by them. The college woods has been cleared of brush and set in order. V. E. Piollet, Prof. Calder, and Mr. Frain, will speak on behalf of the Patrons. Gen. Beaver will speak on behalf of the College. There will be a review of the College Cadets by their commander. Restaurants will be on the ground for the accommodation of the public. Large delegations from Huntingdon and Blair counties, have signified their intention to be present.

——The Milroy and Milesburg baseball clubs, will play a match game at Centre Hall, on Saturday, 7. Also the Centre Hall and Pine Stump clubs will play, at this place, on same day.

——If copies of the Millheim *Journal* received by us are specimens of its work, our good neighbor must see why there is such lack of "circulation," saying nothing of the "intellectual" loss there is by the unreadableness of what might be a highly prized hebdomadal.

——The farm of Rev. Fisher, dec'd, in Gregg twp., at public, on 27th inst.

——Col. Neff advertises the valuable Emmert farm for sale.

D. T. Caldwell, of Tyrone, formerly cashier and a member of the banking firm of Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are placed at $192,000, his assets being nominal.

An explosion of the boiler of a steam thresher at New Lexingtou, Minn., killed six men and a boy.

Since the passage of the bankrupt act in 1867, 2,861 petitions were filed in the western district. On Friday debtors owing between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 took advantage of the benefits of the law. The major portion of the liabilities were those of Peter Herdic, Kimberly, Karns & Co., and the Etna iron works, these three alone probably aggregating $4,500,000 of the sum owed.

——Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed in Pittsburg, on Saturday are from this county: Ben Legget, liabilities $18,000, no assetts. T. R. Hamilton, Bellefonte, liabilities $400(), no assetts.

——W. M. Holmes, of Bellefonte, was one of 105, who filed petition in bankruptcy, at Pittsburg on 30—his liabilities are $0000.

CANDIDATES.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

Hon. C. A. Mayer, of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for Pres't Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that C. S. M'Cormick, Esq. of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for President Judge, subject to democratic rules.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that P. Gray Meek of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the democratic county and district conventions.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

SENATOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of C. T. Alexander of Bellefonte, as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

ASSEMBLY.

Dr. P. S. Fisher of Zion, is a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Jas. F. Weaver, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Sam'l Gilliland, of College, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

Jno. E. Krebs, of Ferguson, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Wm. L. Musser, of Penn, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

SHERIFF.

John Spangler, of Potter, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

W. H. Noll, of Spring, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John B. Leathers, of Howard twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

Jeremiah Tressler, of Harris twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff. subject to democratic rules.

George Hoffer, of Potter will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

J. S. M'Cormick, of Ferguson, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

L. T. Munson, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

John R. Bair, of Penn, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

Michael J. Decker, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

H. A. Mingle, of Haines, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. B. Heckman, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. N. Hall, of Howard twp., will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

Jacob Dunkle, of Walker, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Grieg, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. H. Hahn, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

A. J. Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

George Swab, of Harris, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Hoy, jr., of Marion township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

TREASURER.

John Hoffer of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

Dr. J. W. Stemm, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

Adam Yearick, of Marion, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. Ebrhard, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John H. Barnhart of Spring township will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Leathers, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer subject to democratic rules.

S. A. M'Quistian, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

P. W. McDowell, of Howard boro., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

MR. KURTZ: Please announce that I purpose to be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and if so fortunate as to receive the favorable consideration of my fellow democrats in their primary assemblies, will pledge myself, if elected, to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office. S. T. SHUGERT.

J. C. Harper, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

Samuel J. Herring of Gregg will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Shafer, of Walker, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

B. G. Brett, of Ferguson will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary subject to democratic rules.

MR. S. M. Swartz, of Potter,. desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary.

G. W. Rumberger, of Patton twp., will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

REGISTER.

Wm. E. Burchfield will be a candidate for Register, subject to democratic rules.

RECORDER.

Wm. A. Tobias will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the usages of the democratic party.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for such district on SATURDAY, THE 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House at Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, THE 17th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate one candidate for Congress; one for President Judge; one for Senator; two for Assembly; one for Sheriff; one for Treasurer; one for Prothonotary; one for Register; one for Recorder; two for Commissioners; one for Coroner; one for Auditor, and one for Jury Commissioner, to fill out the unexpired term of Colonel Rishel. It will also be the duty of the convention to select Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial conferees, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte,	W	1	Harris township,		2
	S	2	Howard	do	1
	N	2	Huston	do	1
Milesburg	boro.	1	Liberty	do	1
Unionville	do	1	Marion	do	2
Howard	do	1	Miles	do	5
Philipsburg	do	2	Patton	do	1
Boggs	township	2	Penn	do	5
Benner	do	3	Potter	do	6
Burnside	do	1	Rush	do	3
College	do	1	Snow Shoe	do	2
Curtin	do	1	Spring	do	4
Ferguson	do	4	Taylor	do	1
Gregg	do	4	Union	do	1
Haines	do	4	Walker	do	4
Halfmoon	do	1	Worth	do	1

The delegate election in all cases to be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the party heretofore, except as to the time of opening and closing, which is as above stated.

The delegate election in all cases to be conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules:

1st. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock p. m., of said day, continuing until six o'clock p. m.

2d. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board, shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted, *viva voce*, by the democratic voters present at the time.

3d. Every qualified voter of the district, who, at the late general election voted the democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle, no person but members of the election board have access.

5th. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth, nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegates, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; when list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

7th. Whenever from any district qualified democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaints the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and attested by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately upon the call of the yeas and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the yeas and nays, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In Convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

11th. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or otherwise valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote or to any person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Commitee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secured to him or to any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined. By order of the committee.

14th. That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

The following persons have been named by the committee to hold the delegate election in accordance with the rules of the party, and are hereby notified of the appointment:

Bellefonte, N. W.—Wm Galbraith, Chairman; John F Potter, Andrew Morrison.

Bellefonte, S. W.—M Cooney, chairman, Chas Smith, John Sweeny.

Bellefonte, W. W.—S A McQuistion, chairman, H A McKee, Ollie Meek.

Howard Boro.—J W Gardner, chairman, Wm P Mitchell, Wm G Comerford.

Howard Twp.—Michael Confer, chair., Sam'l B Leathers, Dan'l Tanyer.

Milesburg Boro.—D R Beilleau, chair., O P Kramer, Jas Proudfoot.

Philipsburg Boro.—J N Casanova, chair., A J Lukens, Jas Test.

Rush Twp.—T J Dunkle, chair., Jas F. Shoop, Barney Coyle.

Unionville Boro.—John Bing, chair., Pat McDonnell, J M Kephеart.

Union Twp.—Jesse Frederick, chair., C Hoover, Jas M Ammerman.

Boggs Twp.—H L Harvey, chair., A Witherite, Geo Noll,

Burnside Twp.—B Veidhoefer, chair. Boston Fisher, Oscar Holt.

Banner Twp.—A Garbrick, chair., A Y Wagner, Robert Henderson.

College Twp.—Emanuel Musser, chair., Frank Tayler, Cal Patterson.

Curtin Twp.—Henry Thiel, chair., John McCloskey, David Brickley.

Ferguson East—Geo D Danley, chair., J B Ard, Geo Koichline.

Ferguson West—Miles Walker, chair., Henry Garner, O M Sheets.

Gregg Twp.—John Taylor, chair., John F Heckman, John Shook.

Haines Twp.—John C Stover, chair., D G Moyer, M S Feidler.

Harris Twp.—Ed Kremmer, chair., Dan Wheeland, Peter Weaver.

Half Moon Twp.—J H Griffin, chair., Jno Ward, C Lynn.

Huston Twp.—Jno Q Miles, chair., H G Cronister, Theo Campbell.

Liberty Twp.—John A Stover, chair., John D Gardner, Daniel Bitner.

Marion Twp.—Perry Condo, chair., D K Miller, C F Yearick.

Miles Twp.—J C Small, chair., James Frank, John W Mallory.

Patton Twp.—J M Bush, chair., D L Meek, P A Sellers.

Potter North—Geo Koch, chair., John Shannon, Jas A Keller.

Potter South—Sam'l Slack, chair., Geo W Spangler, Jas McClintic.

Penn Twp.—A Walters, chair., Frank Knarr, Perry H Stover.

Snow Shoe Twp.—A C Hinton, chair., R J Haines, Jno Cezel.

Spring Twp.—Jno Noll, chair., E C Woods, John Garbrick.

Taylor Twp.—Sam'l Hoover, chair., W Calderwood, Vinton Beckwith.

Walker Twp.—Ambrose McMullen, chair., J H Beck, Jas T Nixon.

Worth Twp.—W H Williams, chair., Wm Lewis, Martin Spotts.

——Rev. Wolf, D.D., is now in Switzerland. Through the kindness of a brother, Wm. Wolf, of the place, we are allowed to make an extract below from a recent letter, which will be of interest to the Dr's many friends in this county:

GURNIGEL, CANTON BERNE,
SWITZERLAND, Aug. 13, '78.

My Dear Bro.—I am afraid that you are beginning to think me remiss, for not writing—as I indeed hear murmurs from different quarters, that friends cannot understand why I have not written to them. But if I can exercise patience for the slow recovery of my health, I trust my friends and relatives will exercise the same virtue in regard to the slow coming of my letters. I am doing the best I can. Unless symptoms are very deceptive I shall soon be in a condition to do better, but up to this period the improvement has been showing itself very slightly. About the middle of June I had a good deal of encouragement, but from the 25th of that month to the 1st of Aug. it was difficult to determine whether I was going backward or forward. I am now realizing what for a long time I endeavored to conceal from my own mind, namely, that my whole constitution has been in a shattered condition. I should not wonder if I have gained a reputation for ill nature and ungoverned passion, for I have for years been mentally and physically in a most wretched condition. The strenuous efforts I made to keep the machine running, long after every wheel was out of gear, made it only so much the worse.

But I thank God that I have doubtless at last found the place of healing. This sulphur water with the grand atmosphere around these hills is making an impression upon me. And I am assured by the physician as well as by many friends here who have previously tried these waters, that the best effects only manifest themselves after one leaves. Believing this, and confident that I have made a good beginning I have good hopes that the 8 weeks which must yet intervence before I can get back to work must do a great deal for me. This will throw me a few days after the opening of the Seminary, but all will admit that it is better I should stay a week or two longer and get back fit for work, than that I return sooner in a half-and-half condition.

The confidence which the public have in this place, may be judged from the fact, that while Switzerland has a number of famous resorts for invalids and strangers, this is the only one which is filled this season. The hard times in Europe, and the Paris Exposition have left the rest comparatively empty, while Gurnigel, which has capacity for 500 guests, is filled all the time. There are people here from Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Dresden, Frankfort, England, and various parts of France and Italy, besides a number of Swiss. The prevailing language is French. For as nearly all Germans and Swiss can speak that language, while the French do not speak German; the latter language is not much spoken. All the religious services, that have been held during the four weeks since I am here, were in French—except on one occasion. The feeling, too, is pretty strongly French. We have a large orchestra, that plays three hours each day, while we are drinking water before breakfast, after dinner and after supper. And although the musicians are Germans, and there are many German officials present, yet they never venture to play the "Wacht am Rhein," whereas almost every day they give a touch of the "Marsellaise." I have been told that if they should attempt the grand German air, the French would certainly hiss it.

We get a superb dinner every day, but no American hotel would dare to furnish the breakfast and supper which are offered here. I have no doubt that the resident physician prescribes these. As we must get up early in order to drink the water, it becomes necessary to retire early, and a light supper alone will admit of this. Then after drinking so much water in the morning, it is not safe to eat a hearty breakfast. Most people drink from 4 to 6 glasses. Fifteen minutes must intervene between each glass, and a whole hour between the last glass and breakfast. All this time—aggregating two hours—we are expected to be promenading or walking leisurely through the woods. Thus we are sure of considerable exercise and fresh air before breakfast, which of themselves are quite wholesome.

I wish I could give you a fair idea of this place and its surroundings. Suppose a large hotel with many appendixes to be situated in the Seven Mountains, beyond Foust's, and you have some conception of Gurnigel. Of course it lies several thousand feet higher, we are far away from towns and railroads, even several miles from the nearest house. Grand pine forests stretch out in every direction, and through these there are at least 20 miles of beautiful winding walks leading up to higher peaks or down to ravines and torrents. Below us we have a view of magnificent valleys, covered with grain fields and orchards. Some half-a-dozen lakes are also in sight, and from several points we have on a clear day a sublime view of a number of mountains covered with snow, and holding their white faces against the sky.

I know nothing of summer. I still wear winter underclothing, sleep under two blankets, to which I often add my shawl, and seldom sit down in the open air, unless I have my overcoat on. Well, I might go on, extending my letter indefinitely. I guess I had better stop, or I'll weary your eyes as well as mine.

SANGUINARY BATTLE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND BULGARIANS AND MANY SOLDIERS KILLED.

London, August 29.—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says all that is known here about General Szapary is that his position is critical, and that disaster to him would threaten General Philipovich also. The reinforcements go forward slowly. One division has been sent to General Szapary without waiting for the arrival of its reserves.

Vienna, August 29.—A further mobilization is imminent, whereby General Philippavick's corps will be raised to 170,000 or 180,000 men. The transportation of troops and war material over the Southern railway is so great that passenger and goods traffic has been suppressed.

London, August 29.—The Times in its financial article says: "Altogether the present position of eastern exchanges and the silver market is very unsettled and so far as the immediate future is concerned there are certainly no hopeful or redeeming features to been seen.

"Throughout the earlier part of Wednesday the tendency of bar silver was decidedly weaker, and after the allotment of India council bills, although no transactions were recorded, the market continued dull, and at the close the price of silver was nominally quoted at 52¼d. per ounce.

The race for the great Yorkshire stakes took place to-day at the York August meeting. Mr. Hudson's chestnut colt Castleraugh was the winner.

The second place was secured by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's chestnut colt Glengarry and the third by Mr. W. S. Cartwright's bay filly Eau de Vie.

A special dispatch to the Post, from Berlin, says: "The Russians and Bulgarians had a sanguinary fight at Jambole because the Russians endeavored to stop the maltreatment of Jews and Turks. Many Russians and Bulgarians were killed and wounded."

Bucharest, August 29.—Thirteen hundred Turkish prisoners are still kept here. The reason of their retention has not been ascertained.

YELLOW FEVER AT MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAGING WITH UNABATED FURY.

Nearly Four Thousand Cases in New Orleans and Nearly Nine Hundred Deaths.

New Orleans, September 1.—New cases, 200; deaths, 88.

The death list to-day includes 20 children under 7 years.

The following telegram was received this morning, and the nurses will leave this afternoon:

President Howard Association: Send ten good nurses, five men and five women. Three hundred and fifty cases; 48 deaths. All broken down. Great distress.

JAS. A. GAGE.

PORT GIBSON, August 31.

Memphis, Tenn., August 31.—The weather this morning is bright and warm, but the clouds of woe over our city show no signs of breaking. The physicians, nurses, visitors, druggists and undertakers are becoming exhausted by constant working. Dr. Wise, an active young physician was taken down this morning at the board of health office. Up to noon only seven physicians out of about twenty had made their reports of new cases, the number aggregating 42. From this it will be seen that no more than half the cases are reported, and that the epidemic is more appalling than the official reports indicate. At the county jail there are about twenty cases of the fever. M. C. Williams, under sentence to the penitentiary for murder, died last night, and Buzzell, a negro murderer, under sentence of death, is in a dying condition. At camp Joe Williams five or six deaths occur daily. The hospital contains about twenty-five sick, and the worst is feared for the poor people living in tents. Some have become frightened and returned to their homes in the infected district in the city. Alexander Hann of the Masonic board of relief is down, and Joseph Russell of the Odd Fellows' relief board is very low. The undertakers report fifty-five yellow fever interments up to noon to-day.

The official records to-day exhibit 148 new cases of yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m, and 77 deaths. Volunteer physicians continue to arrive, five from the Ohio board of health, Dr. M'Cormick from Indiana, and Dr. E. T. Easley from Little Rock arriving to-day. Dr. Easley was accompanied by a corps of thirty nurses.

Vicksburg, August 31.—Two hundred and four new cases and ten deaths have been reported for the past 24 hours.

Washington, D. C., August 31.—The official report of the surgeon general of the Marine hospital shows the number of cases of yellow feyer in New Orleans up to date to be 3,877, and deaths 867. In Vicksburg 8000 cases, in Memphis, 241 deaths during the week. In St. Louis, 8 cases and 2 deaths. In quarantine below St. Louis, 6 cases and 1 death, besides 20 doubtful patients admitted in the forty-eight hours ending last evening. In Cairo Ill., 1 death, Louisville 4, Cincinnati 9, cases and 4 deaths, all from infected places. In many places in Mississippi and Louisiana the deaths of refugees from Grenada and other points are reported.

——Up to Aug. 31, there were over 1600 deaths from yellow fever in the infected cities.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Negannee, Mich., August 30.—Another frightful nitro-glycerine explosion, the second within six days, occured here yesterday by which three men were instantly blown to pieces, while a fourth was landed on a shelving rock almost uninjured.

Francis Parsons of Crawford county, is 102 years old, and yet he is active on his feet.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against entering the woods of the undersigned, on the Earlystown road, in Potter township, for the purpose of shooting squirrels, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.
5 sept 3t MICHAEL SPICHER.

LETTING.—The Commissioners of Centre county will receive proposals until 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1878, for the building of abutments for a Bridge across Sinking Creek at Sping Mills. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, Pa., where bids will be received. The Commissioners retain the right to reject any and all bids.
J. N. HALL,
AND. GREGG,
H. A MINGLE,
5 Sept. Commissioners.

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

HARRY K. HICKS

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors:

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

SPRING MILLS

S. S. ANNIVERSARY HYMN.

BY MRS. ROSE DEWODDY.

Our Fiftieth Anniversary
We meet; to-day to celebrate;
And parents, friends and children join,
And lovingly participate.

Oh yes! we meet a happy band,
In God's green Temple 'neath the sky.
To bring our offerings and our love,
With thankful hearts to Him on high.

Yes, half a century has passed
Since Spring Mills Sabbath School began;
But of its founders, few are here;
The rest their earthly course have run

And from their home in Heaven to-day,
Mayhap they can look down and see
The work in love and hope began,
Yet blest with great prosperity.

This glorious, good old Sabbath school,
O how we love its sacred name;
And though we far from it have gone,
Dear to our hearts remains its fame.

Upon each effort here put forth,
We ask God's richest smile to rest;
And may its members one day meet
In Glory's Realm, forever blest.

MARRIED.

On 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. M. Roeder, Mr. Jacob T. Musser and Miss Susanna Tibbens, both of Gregg twp.

At the Lutheran parsonage in Milroy, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, August 20, 1878, Zephaniah Underwood, of Fleming, Centre county, to Miss Clara J. Miller, of Milroy.

DIED.

On 30 ult., at Dewart, Pa., of cholera infantum, Willie, son of Rev. and Joanna E. Harris, aged 8 months and 6 days.

In Logan township, Clinton county, on 18th of August, Robert Kleckner, aged 63 years and 6 months.

On 19, in College twp., Jacob Decker, aged 86 years.

In Marion twp., on 19 ult., Mrs. Mary Orr, aged 76 years.

Spring Mills Market.

—Old wheat 90, new 90.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $4.00
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 12c.
Shoulders 8c.
Sides 8c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 12c.
Tub washed wool 35c,

PRIVATE SALE.—A CHOICE FARM AND HOUSE AND LOT.—The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp., Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd and others, is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high, almost new a FRAME BANK BARN, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm.

Also one HOUSE and LOT situated in Boalsburg, Centre county, the house is 2 stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings, also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also 2 acres and 123 perches of excellent land situated near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg, within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. Sept 5 tf

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against shooting gray squirrels in the woods of the undersigned, lying to the left of the road going west from Centre Hill, or in the woods to the right of my buildings.
29 aug 2t JOHN RISHEL.

☞ FARMERS will find it to their advantage, before selling grain to call on

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

successor of Shortlidge & Co., Bellefonte. He will not allow ANY ONE to pay a higher price for grain than he does, and always stands ready to accommodate the farmers in any way possible. His place of business has the advantage of being more convenient than any other buyers in town, and has a stable on the premises, where farmers can feed free of charge.
22 aug 3t.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of Geo. Hoffer, Aug. 1st, 1878, 4 white pigs, about ten weeks old. The owner will come, prove property and pay damages, and remove the same or otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. J. F. ALEXANDER,
Town Clerk.

The Austreans were attacked on Friday, and although they repulsed the insurg

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Queer, Comic and Blundering Signs.

Something to attract attention, anything to make people stop, is the grand desideratum of storekeepers. That man knew what he was about who swung out a sign in Washington reading thus:

"Walk in, Gents, and read the News,
While I blacken your Boots and Shoes."

A good sign as an appetizer is one found at a hotel at Culebra, on the Isthmus of Panama:

THIS WAY, GENTLEMEN, FOR WARM MEALS. I AM GOING TO OLD JOE PRINCE'S.

In Salt lake City signs like the following were common not long ago:

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.
ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

Passing along Lombard street, in Philadelphia, some time ago, I saw:

"A. LEG, BOOTMAKER."

But this will have to yield the palm to the Washington sign:

"A. PLUG, TOBACCONIST."

A New York sign reads:

"This gate hangs high,
And hinders none;
Refresh and pay,
And then pass on."

Here is one from New Hampshire, which sounds well until you come to the last line:

"Call and eat and drink with me,
And very welcome you shall be—
For the money, though, mind ye."

Mr. Jones would advertise his ale. So he had painted on the grave-yard fence:

"USE JONES' BOTTLED ALE IF YOU WOULD KEEP OUT OF HERE."

"Sinclair Lithgow, horse-shoeing smith,
Warks up this close wi' a' his pith;
He does his wark baith weel and soon,
But jikes the siller when 'tis done."

Sinclair's sign is a very different in length from that of the economical cobler who hung out this sign:

$\frac{\text{SHOE}}{\text{SOP}}$

A wigmaker in Edinburg put over his door a picture of Absalom hanging to a tree, with these words underneath:

O, ABSALOM! UNHAPPY PRIG!
THOU SHOULDST HAVE WORN A PERIWIG.

A blacksmith in Essex, England, has on his sign:

NO HORSES SHOD ON SUNDAY,
Except Sickness and Death.

The traveler in Honolulu is invited by a Chinese firm in the following words:

"Good people all walk in and buy
Of tea and Mow, good cake and pie,
Bread, hard or soft, for land or sea,
Celestial made, come buy of we."

A Michigan sign is more promising than even this. It is:

Baltimore boasts of a blacksmith shop with the first verse of "This is the house that Jack built" over the door. But one of the same trade in New York city puts this entirely in the shade. It is over the entrance to an alley way, and reads thus:

"This is Uncle Dan Thomases,
Who always keeps his promises,
His victuals and beer
And other good cheer
Can't be beat about here."

Down South their is a comprehensive sign which reads thus:

BIBLES, BLACKBALL, BUTTER,
TESTAMENTS, TAR, TREACLE,
GODLY BOOKS AND GIMLETS,
FOR SALE HERE.

In a little village near Leeds, England, may be seen the following:

A day Skool kept at—— Plaise, Trems 2 pens and 3 pens per week for reeding and knitting and righting and sowing.

We once saw an old wagon with these words written with chalk upon one side:

"THIS WAGIN TO SAIL."

The story is told of an Acton man who had a cart on which was painted:

"AMOS TODD, ACTON; A STAGE CART."

But it was so painted that it read thus: "A most old act on a stage cart."

It is said that in olden times, when barbers were also surgeons, the stripes upon their poles were intended to convey the idea of bandages, and the basin, which sometimds accompanied the pole, to represent the utensil for catching the blood during operations. This is what the poet tells us:

"Twas ordered that a huge long pole
With basin decked, should grace the hole,
To guide the wounded.
But when they ended all their wars,
And men grew out of love with scars,
Their trade decaying—to keep swimming
They joined the other trade of trimming;
And to their poles, to publish either,
Thus twisted both their trades together."

"Cow in Boots," "Queen's Head and Artichoke," "Pig and Whistle," "Royal Bed," "Q in the Corner," "Shoulder of Mutton and Cat," "Cow and Snuffers," and many other curious signs might be mentioned; but one has only to use his eyes to see as odd and as strange signs in every town as any spoken of here.

He Preferred to Walk.

"She's pretty hot, ain't she?" said a backwoods passenger, addressing the engineer of a Mississippi steamer that was racing with another boat.

"So-so," responded the engineer, as he hung an additional wrench on the safety-valve cord to stop the steam from escaping.

"I reckon we'll overtake that craft soon," pursued the passenger.

"That's about it," returned the engineer, giving the cords another twitch and hallooing through the trumpet to the fireman to "shove her up."

"One hundred and ninety-five," hummed the passenger, looking first at the gauge and then at the boilers.

"That's about where she's rusticating," put in the engineer.

Then the passenger ran his fingers through his hair nervously, and walked about the decks for a few minutes, when he came back to the engineer and observed:

"Hadn't you better leave that boat go?"

"Can't do it. Must pass her."

"But s'posin' we should blow up?"

"Well," said the engineer, as he peeped over the guard to see how fast he was gaining, "if it's the will of Providence for this boat to blow up, we'll have to stand it." Then he hallooed to the fireman to roll up another cask of bacon and to mix plenty of resin with the coal, and give her a little more turpentine and oil.

The next moment there was a splash in the river; but before the yawl could be lowered the man had succeeded in reaching the shore, and hallooed out:

"Go on with the race, I guess I'll walk!"

Tin and Where its Ores are Found.

Tin is one of the earlist metals known, which is contrary to what, not many years ago, was the general opinion of scientific men. The researches, however, which within the last twenty years, have been instituted with regard to the earliest races inhabiting Europe, have conclusively shown that weapons and implements of bronze (an alloy of tin and copper) were probably the metallic articles earliest in use, after those composed of copper alone, and before the introduction of iron.

In the curious "lake dwelling," discovered in Switzerland, not only bronze implements, but bars of pure tin have been discovered. The proportion of tin varies from four to twenty per cent., about ten per cent. being the most common.

The principal present sources of tin are, first, Cornwall, where it is now almost exclusively procured from mines, instead of washing or "steam works;" second, Saxony or Bohemia, in small quantities, and exclusively from mines; third, Banca and other islands of the Malay Archipelago, the Malay Peninsula as well as parts of Hindostan and Burmah; all the productions from these (now furnishing the greater part of tin commerce), known generally as "Straits tin," being derived from steam works fourth, New South Wales, Queensland and other parts of Australia, together with Tasmania, Spain, Bolivar and Mexico also furnish (or have lately done so) some portion of the tin of commerce. Greenland, Japan, Finland, Siberia, Iceland and Madagascar, and some other localities, have also yielded tin in greater or less quantities.—*Mining Record.*

Earthquakes and Eruptions in 1877.

In the whole of 1877 there occurred, according to the compilations of Professor Fuchs, 109 recorded earthquakes, though from our own observations we believe the number to have been somewhat larger. In the three months of June, July and August there were only eleven earthquakes; while thirty-four occurred in September, October, and November, and the rest in the previous six months back to December 1, 1876. As usual, the most violent of these phenomena were those occurring in South America. The damage done to Iquique, Valparaiso, Lima, and other cities by the outbreak of May 9, 1877, was enormous, the vibrations recurring with startling rapidity, and lasting over several days. A few days later a submarine volcanic eruption occurred off the coast of Peru, which also did great damage to shipping. The effects of these disturbances were felt in all parts of the Pacific. During the year, several minor earthquakes, though of unusual intensity for the part of the world in which they were felt, occurred in Europe. Those of April 4, May 2, and October 8 in Switzerland, and of November 1 and 4 and December 22 at Lisbon, were the most alarming. Fortunately, little or no serious damage was done.

The volcanoes of Europe were unusually inactive during the year, but in South America, in Japan, and in the Pacific generally, the year was marked by several very violent volcanic explosions. The frequency with which outbreaks of this nature were observed in the open sea was a peculiarity of the year. Thus in February a very remarkable eruption occurred in the seas surrounding the Sandwich Islands, ten days after a violent outburst of the crater of Mauna Loa, on the mainland of the group, and a few weeks before another most remarkable outflow of lava from the celebrated lava lake of Kilauea. Here vast jets of liquid lava were ejected to a great height through the hard crust of the solidifying lava of the lake, which had lain undisturbed for many years. Much more serious was the eruption of Mount Cotopaxi in June, accompanied by terrible showers of ashes, dust, and mud, which were carried by the wind far and wide over the country, devastating the fair lands and destroying hundreds of lives. The insular volcano of Ooshima, in Japan, broke out in flames and burning lava on January 4, and continued in violent action till the first week in February, causing, in combination with the earthquakes which accompanied it, a disastrous loss of life.

Among the more noteworthy events of the year was the eruption of a new volcano in a district hitherto supposed to be free from volcanic disturbance—namely, on June 11, in a new crater near the Colorado river, California. About the same time an earthquake was felt in Canada. The submergence of several islands in the great archipelago lying between the Malay Peninsula and Australia, the upheaval of new lands in the same district, and the observance of the effects of volcanic phenomena in the deep waters of the South Atlantic, and where the sea is some 20,000 feet deep, would have been sufficient of themselves to mark the past year as an uncommon period of strange volcanic phenomena. We believe, however, that the current twelve months will, unless a sudden cessation of activity occurs, prove to be even more prolific of such events than any of its recent predecessors.—*London Times.*

The Last Sea Serpent.

Captain J. H. Merritt gives this description of it to the Greenwich (Conn.) *Observer:* "While off Rocky Point, in a sail boat, we observed an unusual commotion in the water fifty or sixty yards from us; but thinking it might be caused by a whale, which, though scarce, are not altogether unknown in the sound, we proceeded on our way, at the same time keeping a lookout to the lee'ard. What was our amazement, however, when we beheld, shortly after, the darnedest looking specimen of a fish we ever saw or heard tell of, floating on the water right abreast of us. I tell you, sir, it almost made my hair stand on end, and the other fellows were in a worse fix than me. I've sailed in most every ocean and sea, lake and river, dared death in all its shapes, passed through storms and scenes of danger of the greatest magnitude unscared; but, sir, I never felt I was so near going to kingdom come as I did last Tuesday. I should say the sea serpent (for such I believe it to have been) was between seventy and eighty feet long, of a dark, dull, green color on the back, gradually getting lighter towards the belly, which was perfectly yellow; the head of the monster, I should judge, was about three feet long, and two feet broad, with a diameter of probably one foot through the flat side, and resembled the head of a frog, with the exception that it had fierce, fiery eyes that seemed to electrify one; the neck was long and round, a shade lighter in color than the body, and had the appearance of that of a snake—in shape, I mean; but, heavens, how much larger! The thickest part of the body was all of nine feet in circumference, and terminated in a tail the length and breadth of which I could not tell you, for it kept lashing the water until it became a seething, boiling mass for a number of yards around it. It makes me shudder to think of it now. The head was poised in the air as the monster sailed or rather wriggled along on the surface of the water, which it did for a considerable distance, and then disappeared from our view, and we were not sorry for it, either. The object remained above water only a few minutes, consequently I won't swear to the accuracy of my description, but I give it as correctly as my brief observation of the monster will permit of. I tell you, sir, there's a sea serpent in the Sound if there ever was one anywhere. Some folks may and some may not believe it; but, believe it or not, it's true as sure as my name is John Merritt. I have no object in telling a lie, and would not do so were I to be beneftted thereby."

The Bamboo and Its Uses.

Common as it is, there is no more graceful or beautiful object in nature than the bamboo in its native luxuriance, and nowhere is it seen to greater perfection than by the rivers and creeks of Burmah. As you round each bend of a Burmese river cluster after cluster of bamboo waves a graceful salute with its spray like foliage, and I could tell of country roads flanked by a bamboo avenue like nothing so much as a living Gothic aisle; the smooth, pillar-like stems, jointed together with perfect regularity, and rising on either side of the road almost perpendicularly, so gracefully is the are described, meeting close overhead at a lofty height, and forming beneath a stillness which completes the parallel to the cathedral aisle. And when you turn to consider the uses fulfilled by this fairy-like plant, the wonder is scarcely less. Whether in his house, or land, or the boat, in which half the Burman's life is passed, the bamboo is present everywhere in an infinite variety of forms. The main supports of the house are commonly of timber, but it is from the bamboo that the beams and rafters of floor and roof are made, the partition walls, the matting on the floor, the very string which lashes rafter and beam together, and in many cases the mat-thatch which completes the house; while within the house so built hardly a vessel but is made from or at least indebted to, the same. On board the boat the bamboo is no less important; it floats the fisherman's net, it is shelter from the weather, and affords the rough bedding on which he lies; it is the stake to which his boat is moored, the pole which thrusts it from the shore, and even the anchor which holds it in the stream. Under more elaborate process it forms the substance of the multiform vessels of lacquer-work, which in Burmah take so largely the place of earthenware in other countries. It is the scaffolding of the builder, the laborer's basket, the child's toys, and from its branches are woven the fantastic structures so dear to the Burmese, where the *pooay* or drama is held, and it forms the fanciful canopy which covers the coffin in the funeral procession.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

List of the Articles Purchased by the Government of the Lewis Family, of Virginia.

The relics of George Washington, which have been purchased of the Lewis family, of Clark county, Va., at an expense of $12,000, were received in Washington, and, at the request of Secretary Sherman, have been taken into the custody of the department of the interior, being placed under the especial charge of the commissioner of patents. The list of the different articles is given as follows:

One large mirror; two small mirrors; one dozen handsome parlor chairs; two arm-chairs; one large easy-chair, in which the general sat a few minutes before his death; one double brass candlestick, by which the Farewell Address was written; two silver-plated candlesticks; one large and two small plated waiters; one field-glass, used in the Revolution; one spy-glass, also used in the war; one ledger, kept mostly by the general; knives and forks; one plated cake basket; one large mahogany box, in which silver plate was kept; two mahogany footstools and three carpet-covered foot-stools; a portrait of Washington; the robe in which he was christened; three silver-plated lamps; half a dozen silver-plated salt cellars; thirty-six pieces of china-ware; one bedstead, presented to Mr. Lawrence Washington by his friend, Admiral Kernan, and by Lawrence left to his brother the general; several surveys made by the general himself; one marble-top table, four feet in length by three feet in breadth; one guitar, presented by Gen. Washington to Miss Nellie Curtis; miniature portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Washington on wood, painted by Trumbull; one shaving-gage, in frame with drawer; an engraving of the Countess of Huntington, presented by her to Gen. Washington; several souvenirs of Washington, consisting of ornamental works and household articles.

Previous to their purchase, Commissioner Spear went to Virginia and carefully examined the several articles. In his report to the secretary he said: "All these relics have been continuously in the possession of the Lewis family since the death of Gen. Washington. They were received by Mrs. Lewis, who was the adopted daughter of Gen. Washington, and the wife of Major Lawrence Lewis, his nephew, and were in her possession until her death, in 1852, when they passed into the hands of the family now having them in charge. They are all in an excellent state of preservation, and of the genuineness of every article there can be no doubt whatever. Some of the relics are of especial interest. The half-length portrait of Gen. Washington is of life-size, is perfectly clear and well preserved. It is a matter of tradition in the family, preserved especially by Mrs. Lewis, and also by others, that this portrait was always considered the best likeness of Washington ever painted. The miniature portraits were considered excellent likenesses, and are now in good condition. Of more interest, even, than this is a ledger which contains the record of all Washington's private business transactions for more than twenty-one years. The record is exceedingly minute, and a large part of it is in his own handwriting. Every item of receipts and expenditures, including even his bets and gains at cards, is set down with the most scrupulous exactness. In addition to these are many miscellaneous papers in Gen. Washington's handwriting, including chiefly records of surveys made by himself. The articles of household use are all in their original condition, and illustrate the style of living of the first President of the United States. The whole collection is far superior to that now in the possession of the government. Many of the articles of domestic use are parts of sets now in the custody of the interior department. The family were reluctant to part with these relics, but were compelled by the consideration that inevitably in a few years, with the separation of the family, the articles would be scattered, and, perhaps, a large number of them in the course of time lost or destroyed. They felt, also, that every citizen of the country who shared with them an interest in Washington, would be glad to have these relics made public property, and placed where they would be accessible to all."

"Old Sam Houston."

One of the most eccentric characters of the old United States Senate was Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas. His character harmonized with his life, which had been one of strange adventure.

He had served as a soldier in the war of 1812, of governor of Tennessee, as an Indian chief while an exile among the Cherokees, and as commander-in-chief of the Texan army. He was victor on the field of San Jacinto, and became the first president of the republic of Texas. In the streets of Washington, his tall figure—he was six feet and a half in height—and singular dress attracted attention. On his head he wore a Mexican *sombrero*, while a bright-colored blanket was thrown negligently over his shoulder. His coat and pants, of the richest black broadcloth, set off a unique vest made of tiger skin.

In the senate chamber he would sit all day whittling, with a pile of soft wood and a basket to hold the shavings by his side. Young ladies and children were quite anxious to secure the hearts, darts, crosses, and other devices, which the senatorial whittler made. Around his bedroom at the hotel hung several printed cards, on which were inscribed, "My bedtime is nine o'clock."

As a stump speaker, the backwoodsmen, who called him "Old Sam," thought he had no equal. He had a melodious voice, excelled as a teller of anecdotes, and was fond—though he spoke pure English—of dropping into the *patois* of his frontier audiences. In 1857, the Legislature of Texas refused to re-elect him Senator because he had voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He ran for governor. In one of his speeches during the excited canvass, he said: "But, fellow-citizens, you whopped me; you whopped me good. Now, ef I donne wrong, you have had your satisfaction; and ef you donne wrong, God knows I forgive you."

The backwoodsmen cheered the man who could talk to them in their own *lingo*, and Houston was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

While Houston was a clerk in a country store in Tennessee, the war of 1812 broke out, and he at once enlisted. The style in which he did so was characteristic. A drummer and a fifer paraded the streets of the town, headed by a sergeant. Silver dollars were placed on the head of a drum, and a volunteer stepped up, took a dollar, which was his bounty, and the sign of his enlistment. Houston took his dollar, and was at once marched, with other recruits against the Creek Indians.

His friends had sufficient influence to procure him an ensign's commission. At the battle of the "Horse-Shoe," he mounted the Indian fort, colors in hand. A barbed arrow pierced his thigh. Houston ordered a soldier to pull it out. The man tried and failed.

"If you don't pull it out," exclaimed Houston, drawing his pistol, "I'll shoot you!"

The man gave a strong pull, and out came the arrow, leaving a lacerated wound. As soon as it was dressed, he rushed again into the fight, whence he was carried out with two balls in his right shoulder.

Presidential Summer Resorts.

A Washington letter says: Presidents John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe used to go to their respective rural homes for an "outing" during the heated term. Andrew Jackson went down the Potomac to the "rip-raps," a fort on the edge of the ocean, or rather in it, which was begun in his day and has never yet been finished. Polk, Fillmore and Pierce hired summer residences on Georgetown heights. Buchanan occupied as a summer residence a house at the Soldiers' Home, and his example has been followed in turn by Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Hayes.

The exceedingly good time made by the man who is pushing a wheelbarrow across the continent is explained by the fact that he is frequently chased by cattle.

A NEW PLANET.

The Solar Eclipse Results in the Discovery of Another Planet—Its Size and Situation—A Hot Place.

The most interesting thing in the eclipse observations, made by the numerous astronomers stationed along the central line of the moon's shadow, is Professor Watson's confirmation of the theory that our solar system has another planet. This hitherto theoretical member of the family, though its very existence was a matter of controversy, had already been named Vulcan, after the mythological blacksmith-god who presided at the forge and anvil, since its supposed orbit was still nearer the sun than that of swiftly flying Mercury. A total solar eclipse, by shading the light of the sun, affords to the astronomers an opportunity to search for any such unknown intra-Mercurial plants; and, while in Texas a careful and unsuccessful search was made by Professor Todd, and while other observers, stationed at different points, were also unsuccessful in their hunt, the conjectural planet is asserted to have been actually discovered by the Ann Arbor astronomer.

It would appear that the newly discovered planet does not greatly differ, in size, from Mercury, hitherto regarded as the smallest (aside from the asteroids), and the one nearest the sun, of the recognized members of the planetary family. It is known that Mercury—a planet considerably larger than the moon—revolves in an orbit of which the mean distance from the sun is only about 36,000,000 miles; or 32,000,000 miles nearer to the great light-giver than is the mean distance of the orbit of its next outer neighbor, Venus. It has recently been argued by Proctor that the intensity of the solar heat falling upon Mercury, after making every reasonable allowance for possible modifying atmospheric conditions, must considerable exceed that of boiling water. This state of things, if it does exist on Mercury, would of course render that planet uninhabitable by beings bearing any resemblance to human-kind; the dwellers there, if any, must be a race of veritably salamanders. In fact, Mercury, with its tremendous share of the sun's light and heat, its enormous fluctuations, in different parts of its swift orbit, from hot to hotter, and its asserted high mountains (Schroter makes them thirty miles high!) is altogether a queer and interesting world to study;—only, unluckily, its proximity to the sun renders it a difficult subject of observation except in its transits, and in solar eclipses. But if Mercury is a hot world, what must be the condition of its newly-found neighbor, Vulcan! It has been argued that this mysterious and dubious planet—now found to be a reality—must move in an orbit separated by a distance of but eighteen or twenty million miles from the sun. If that is the case, and unless it is protected by an incredibly dense atmosphere—which, again, would of itself tend to give the planet an unbearably warm climate—the direct rays of the sun, pouring upon Vulcan at that near distance, must give to this newly found member of our system a temperature not much cooler than that of red-hot iron.—*Hartford Times.*

A Colony of Camels.

A correspondent writing from Verde Valley, Texas, gives the following history of the colony of camels brought to Texas by the government in 1857: The camels were purchased under the direction of our diplomatic countryman, Mr. Marsh, in Asia Minor. The government paid for forty animals, and the pasha of the district from which they were shipped presented ten camels to the people of the United States. This novel cargo, with its attendant Greeks and Arabs, reached the port of Indianola, western Texas, in May, 1857. Gen. J. E. Johnston, commanding the department of Texas, was surveying the route to El Paso, and the camels were used by Lieut. Beal for transporting stores over the arid plains of northwestern Texas. Their home was at Camp Verde, and in 1861 the original lot of fifty had increased by births to one hundred and twenty. These animals proved very serviceable on the deserts and when traveling over the grassy country of Texas, but in crossing the mountainous divides and stony regions their feet suffered from stone wounds. In the year 1861 all the camels were at Verde camp, which was under the command of Capt. Brackett. The Confederates forced the officers to turn over the post to them; but Capt. Brackett first got from the first men of the country a bond, in which the parties were bound to make good any loss occasioned by the transaction. The Confederates went into cotton speculation; and the camels carried two bales each to Mexico. On the plains they would carry a burden of about one thousand pounds; but over the mountains from seven hundred to nine hundred pounds was considered a good load. After the war the United States government again took possession of the camel camp, and the animals were sold in three lots. Mr. Cosgrewood, of the El Paso stage line, purchased the largest number, and commenced breeding them for market on a ranch west of San Antonio. He afterwards sold the lot to California speculators, and I was informed that the animals are now in southern California, where they are sheared for their hair for commercial purposes. The second lot of camels are near Austin, Tex.; the third lot went southward toward the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The Texas market price for camels is from $250 to $300. Showmen find them a costly curiosity for exhibitions, as they are voracious feeders.

Rules of Health.

Dr. Van Oven points out the good that may be accomplished by a proper regimen faithfully followed. This consists in certain general rules, which we give in his own words:

"1. Do not take food except when the appetite demands it; that is, do not recruit the system but when the system has become exhausted.

"2. Let the quantity of restorative nourishment be proportioned to the degree of exhaustion which previous labors have induced.

"3. Select such food and drink as your own experience and the general usages of society point out as best suited to your habits and easiest of digestion.

"4. Let the food and drink be varied and mixed; and when in health do not torment yourself by too close an attention to any dietetic rules.

"5. Take vegetable infusions, as tea and coffee, in moderation; but avoid distilled spirits altogether, except under the guidance of the physician.

"6. Avoid active exertion or study immediately after taking food.

"7. Let prudence govern the passion."

To which may be added, that it is essential to the health and strength of all persons to have from six to eight hours of sound sleep. A steady observance of these simple laws will assure the highest health it is possible to attain.

The First Chinaman.

The first Chinaman who came to America, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was Chum Ming, in 1847. He was a native merchant of Nai Sang, a province of Canton, intelligent and enterprising. He went into the mountains, and, finding gold, wrote to a friend, Cheong Yum, in 1848, about the new country. Cheong Yum immediately came to the Pacific slope, but, before doing so, told a number of his countrymen of the discovery of gold in America. It was then that the Chinamen began to flock to the Pacific coast. There were at that time no steamers to bring them, so they came in sailing vessels. In 1849 the Argonauts began to arrive from the East, and at that time the Chinese influx was a mere drop in the bucket. Within the next four years the arrivals of Mongolians became more frequent and in larger proportions, so that in 1852 there were 4,000 on the coast, 2,000 of whom lived in San Francisco. As soon as the tide of Chinese emigration had set in toward California, the Yeoung Wo and the Kong Chow, the first two of the present Six Companies, began the business of aiding the shipments.

Habits of the Eskimos.

Let us examine the more immediate environment of the Eskimo—their house. It is composed of a hillock of turfed earth, of square form, recalling somewhat our military fortifications. It is entered by a low door giving access to a narrow and very low passage, in which the Greenlander himself, notwithstanding his small size, is forced to bend down. The single apartment to which this passage gives access, and the floor of which is lower than the surrounding ground, is ventilated by an orifice in the upper part. It is lighted by two openings on each side of the door and hermetically closed by strips sewn together of a sort of goldbeater's skin made of the intestines of the seal. This kind of immovable glazing sifts into the apartment a sufficient light, but appears from without altogether opaque. The furniture consists of a sort of camp-bed which occupies the entire half of the apartment, provided with sealskins, and on which the entire family pass the night, after having taken off their day costume, and put on another more ample dress. On the ground a stone basin, said to be of serpentine, the form of which resembles that of a fish, is filled with seal oil, in which are steeped several wicks. The flame which rises from this vessel gives a sufficient light, and maintains the confined space at a high temperature. The cotton wicks come from Denmark, as also the chemical matches which the Greenlanders constantly use to light their briar-root pipes, which, with their tobacco, their alcohol, and their coffee, are sent them each year by the Danes.

Their costume is made almost entirely of sealskin. It consists, in the case of the men, of a shirt (Danish), above which is placed a wooden vest. The pantaloons are of hairy sealskin; the boots, under the pantaloons, of sealskin leather. Gloves of fur, armed, when necessary, with bear's claws, blue spectacles—against the wind and the reflection from the snow—complete the accontrement. The costume of the women is not wanting in elegance. The hair is raised *a la Chinoise* on the top of the head, and bound into a sort of vertical chignon, tied by a colored knot. A well-fitting blouse of European material, trimmed with fur, is provided with a hood, in which the mother carries, when necessary, her latest born, as the opossum does her young. The women wear very tight breeches of sealskin and high boots reaching above the knees; red, embroidered with yellow, after marriage; white, embroidered with green, among unmarried girls.

Their arms consist of bows with which they shoot arrows pointed with bone or iron and similarly made harpoons, which they throw from the hand. When the harpoon is to be thrown into the water it is attached to a cord provided at the other end with an inflated seal-bladder which acts as a buoy and prevents the loss of the wounded animal, which would run away into deep water with their harpoon. Their other apparatus are iron fish-hooks, wooden baits representing fish, colored, and very well imitated. To these we may add cases of skin which they put on the paws of the dogs when the cold is very intense; leathern muzzles to put over the snou of the dogs, smoothing-rons of stone, knives identical with those which irontanners use to dress skins, and intended for the same purpose. This will give an idea of all that the Greenlanders have to help them to struggle against the inclemency of their native climate.

Before concluding what relates to the surroundings, one word about the alimentation. The word Eskimo is not the name which they give to themselves. They call themselves Innuit (the men); so true is it that under all climates human vanity prevails. The name Eskimo (eater of raw fish) is a nickname given them by their American neighbors. It is not, however, so well merited now as it was last century, at the time when Crantz observed them. They continue, nevertheless, to eat the lard sent them from Denmark and also the lines of the seal. The rest is eaten cooked.—*Nature.*

He Tastes of Minnesota Air.

There is a sign-board put up at the State line to tell unwary travelers which State they are in. We all watched for it with great eagerness, and when we passed it we knew we were in Minnesota. The clear atmosphere, the bracing, invigorating air, the billowy fields of verdant meadow and golden stubble and the low wooded hills all proclaimed Minnesota. But avove all, the air. Ah! How the excursionists thrust their heads out of the car windows, and craned out their necks, and sucked it in by the bucketful, oxygen, coal smoke, cinders, gnats and all, and said it was good. And it was, too. You can't put enough impurity in it to spoil it, and there isn't a speck of dust in it, anywhere in the State, after you get away twenty inches from a car window. One passenger, who mistook a slow board for the State line, had been breathing himself hoarse for twenty-two miles on common Iowa air, declaring all the time how delicious it was. He was greatly mortified when he learned his mistake, and would not breathe at all again until we reached Minneapolis. This is the place. I don't think any of the party want to come back again. You can sit at your window and watch the town grow. And while you are looking in one direction a man will build a brick block in another. It is the busiest place I have seen this summer. It makes a lazy man's back ache to come here and see everybody with so much to do and doing it so briskly.—*Burdette in Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Mathematical Prodigy.

Gilbert Miller, a lad nine years old, living at Keokuk, Iowa, has recently exhibited most remarkable powers in mathematics, being able to give answers to difficult problems with scarcely any hesitation. He is a strong hearty boy, not overly fond of school, and differs only in this one respect from other children of his age. His parents are averse to any display of precocity and will not allow him to be questioned. But enough has already been elicited to show his wonderful faculty. He probably inherits this gift from his father, Prof. Miller, of the Keokuk Mercantile College, who has long made a specialty of rapid commercial calculations.

We here present a few examples given recently to the lad as a test. The answers were forthcoming at once, without any apparent effort:

Cube 74. Answer—405,228.

Multiply 9,876 by 7,117. Answer—70,287,492.

Divide 678,632 by 323. Answer—2,069.

How many times will a clock tick in a year of 365¼ days? Answer—31,557,600.

Find the fifteenth term of a geometrical progression—first term five, ratio three. Answer—23,914,845.

These results were found to be exactly correct. Other questions involving difficult fractions were also given and answered, but we cannot represent them in type. — *Birmingham (Iowa) Enterprise.*

Ways of Washing the Face.

There are several wrong ways of washing the face and but one right. Towel, flannel, sponge are all out of place where the face is concerned. The hands only should be used. Doctor Wilson's directions are: "Fill your basin about two-thirds full with fresh water; dip your face in the water, and then your hands. Soap the hands well, and pass the soaped hands with gentle friction over the whole face. Having performed this part of the operation thoroughly, dip the face in the water a second time, and rinse it completely; you may add very much to the luxury of the latter part of the operation by having a second basin ready with fresh water to perform a final rinse." But the care of the complexion requires that not only the face, but the whole body shall be daily subjected to the bath. The sponge bath is, perhaps, the best, and the temperature of the water must be regulated by the sensations of the bather, and by the season of the year. No one can deny the charm of clear, soft color in the cheeks and lips, and it must be an incorrigible complexion, indeed, that will not yield to the measures that I have recommended.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Neshannock Iron Works, of Sharon, Pa., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with a schedule of liabilities amounting to nearly $2,000,000.

Timothy McCarty and Dennis Sullivan, middle-aged men, were suffocated in a well which they were deepening at Jenksville, Mass., by the fumes from a blast of nitroglycerine that had been fired.

John E. Leet, the New Orleans reporter who had been testifying before the House Presidential election investigation in New York, was arrested at the Astor House for acting in a manner that betokened insanity. He rang the bell of his room violently and when hotel employees responded Leet fired several shots through the door, all the time cursing violently and declaring that somebody was following him and that he wanted protection. When policemen arrived Leet surrendered himself.

During a violent thunderstorm the powder magazine of Weldy & Co., on the outskirts of Pottsville, Pa., was struck by lightning, and a terrible explosion followed. 1,100 kegs of powder having been fired and spreading death and devastation around. By the force of the explosion a gap fifty feet wide was made in adjoining woods where a picnic party was gathered. Three persons were killed—one boy being beheaded by a flying stone—several were severely injured and many cattle were killed. A number of houses were demolished, and the explosion was heard plainly eleven miles distant and caused great excitement in the town.

Senator Blaine and family, while out driving near Mt. Vernon, Me., were overtaken by a thunder storm, during which the horses became unmanageable and dashed the carriage against a tree, throwing out the occupants and wrecking the vehicle. All escaped injury save Senator Blaine, who received painful bruises.

In answer to appeals from yellow fever stricken cities of the South, contributions for the relief of the suffering people have been raised and forwarded from New York city. The mayor of Memphis sent the following dispatch to the mayor of New York: "We are sadly afflicted. Our people are in great distress, and we are unable to meet their wants. Can New York help us?" A similar dispatch was sent to the mayor of Boston, and measures to aid the afflicted city were at once taken in both places.

At a meeting of leading lawyers from all parts of the country in Saratoga, N. Y., a National Bar Association was formed, with Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, for president.

The Congressional committee examining the causes of business depression, resumed its sessions in New York after a recess of several weeks.

The New York Democratic State Committee has issued a call for a convention at Syracuse, September 25.

The Vermont Greenbackers met in convention at St. Albans, nominated a ticket and adopted a platform in conformity with the principles of the party.

Western and Southern States.

The Tennessee Democratic convention at Nashville nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform which charges the Republican party with being the cause of all the ills from which the country suffers, demands the repeal of the resumption act and the payment of government bonds in silver.

On the sixteenth 108 new cases of yellow fever were reported at New Orleans; at Memphis there were sixty-four cases and nearly all the population had left the city. At Quarantine at Grenada, Miss., was described as appalling. Only the physicians and nurses and the families of those stricken with the fever were left; the rest of the population had fled in terror The panic extended to all the towns in Mississippi on the Memphis and Jackson railroads, and the trains were crowded with refugees. All the trains that passed through Grenada refused to stop after the disease became prevalent, and many who desired to leave were left at the depot, making vain signals to express their desire to be taken from the scenes of horror. At all the places liable to the ravages of the disease vigorous quarantine regulations were imposed against the fever-stricken towns. Money packages sent from New Orleans to Washington were thoroughly disinfected before being placed in the hands of clerks to be counted.

One of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated in Chicago was committed there the other day. While a traveler for a New York jewelry firm was at dinner at the Palmer House, thieves entered his room by way of the transom window and stole samples from his baggage valued at $15,000.

The Bank of Millersburg, at Millersburg, Ohio, has failed.

Eureka and Austin, Nev., have been visited by freshets which carried away every thing movable and damaged property to a heavy extent.

Charles W. Angell, secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Chicago, has proved a defaulter in the sum of $120,000. Angell had been in the company's employ for a long time and was implicitly trusted. Recently he fell into disreputable associations and suddenly disappeared. When his accounts were examined it was found they were short the amount named.

Einstein Brothers, boot and shoe manufacturers of San Francisco, have failed for about $800,000.

Joseph R. Colcord, at one time a prominent lawyer of St. Louis and an ex-member of the Legislature, shot and killed his mistress at a hotel and then blew his brains out. Jealousy and drink are thought to have caused the act.

On the nineteenth only seventy-five white persons remained in Grenada, Miss., the rest of the population having fled in terror from the yellow fever scourge, which was raging with unabated virulence. The situation there is described as frightful in the extreme. No one could be seen in the streets except undertakers, physicians and nurses, going about on their ghastly errands. In almost every house lay one or more bodies, awaiting burial. Whole families were swept off in a day. The mayor of the city, who had faced the pestilence, succumbed at last to its violence. Six of the small force of nurses in the town were also taken down and died; and the colored people, who had heretofore enjoyed immunity from the disease and had been useful in attending the sick and burying the dead, began to leave the place when they heard that one of their number had been prostrated. Thus the condition of affairs was appalling, and it seemed as though the few remaining whites were given up to destruction. In all the neighboring towns and villages the one subject of conversation was the fever, and anxiety prevailed everywhere. In New Orleans there were 129 new cases and forty-two deaths.

While seven young Swedes were sailing on the river five miles above Davenport, Ia., the boat capsized and four of the occupants were drowned.

The Quincy Savings Bank, and the First National Bank, both of Quincy, Ill., have closed their doors in order to be able to pay up their creditors in full. This action was caused by the insolvency of a large manufacturing house of the city.

E. B. Martindale, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities aggregate $315,000.

The bodies of John Tynans and William Doran, both of them day-laborers in a stone quarry, were found near Pacific Junction, Ia., literally riddled with shot. Doran was known to have $100 on his person when he quitted work. John McCreary, another workman at the quarry, was arrested on suspicion.

Four men were killed by an explosion in the powder mills near Negaunee, Mich.

The Masonic Savings and Loan Bank, of San Francisco has closed its doors to depostors.

From Washington.

The acting secretary of the treasury is overrun with applications from all parts of the country, asking for financial statistics, such as the volume of the currency, date of finance laws, etc.

The number of entries made upon the public lands, under the homestead and timber culture acts, since 1862, aggregates 384,848.

Colonel John S. Mosby has been appointed United States consul to Canton, China.

Foreign News.

In the award of prizes at the Paris Exposition, the United States agricultural exhibit has received a diploma of honor, and the United States educational exhibit a gold medal. Of the eleven objects of art offered by the Agricultural Society of France for exceptional merit in agricultural machinery in the recent field trials, eight have been awarded American inventions.

Emil Hoedel, "the tinsmith from Leipzig," who attempted the assassination of the Emperor William on May 11, in the Avenue Unter den Linden, as the emperor was returning from a drive with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, was beheaded at an early hour, in the presence of the town prison. Hoedel was about twenty-one years old. On the trial he protested that he had not intended to take the life of the emperor, but sought to sacrifice his own life in a public manner to create sympathy for the suffering people. But many witnesses testified that Hoed